The Newport Daily News
Is delivered in every part of the city, and very thoroughly throughout the towns of Middletown and Portsmouth.

Newport Daily News.

WHY GO WEST to buy a farm, when you can buy one in southern Rhode Island for less than $10 per acre, well adapted for raising potatoes. One could pay for it in two years from this crop alone.
DANIEL WATSON,
275 THAMES STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1846 — NEWPORT, R. I., MONDAY JANUARY 1, 1894. — PRICE, TWO CENTS.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT RELIABLE

INSURANCE

CALL ON

HENRY BULL, JR.,

197 THAMES STREET,

Who represents the best English and American companies. All losses promptly settled.

Fire Insurance.

Though a good many insurance companies have gone out of business, all those represented at our agency are doing business as before. Not a single company on our list has an impaired capital or is without a large surplus, mostly from the accumulations of former years.

IT COSTS NO MORE TO INSURE IN A GOOD COMPANY THAN IN A POOR ONE.

DAVIS & WARD,

161 THAMES STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

A Happy New Year!

While wishing you happiness and prosperity for the coming year, we wish to call your attention to the fact that we shall from time to time through this advertisement, bring to your notice all the

Latest Styles and Novelties

in photographic productions, which in point of workmanship shall be second to none. Call and see some of our new portraits now on exhibition. Plenty of pains and patience for the children, for whom we have several pretty styles.

F. H. CHILD,

242 Thames Street.

Photographic Apparatus.

Outfits for amateurs, the Kodak and other styles of Detective Cameras. Complete line of supplies. Developing, printing, enlarging and architectural blue printing. Optical lantern to rent.

GEO. H. CHASE,

ROOM 4, 201 THAMES STREET.

NEW STYLES AND NEW PRICES FOR THE NEW YEAR.

My new style Mantello cabinet, combining artistic lighting and posing with a card of exquisite neatness, compasses the ideal photo. of the times. See samples and also prices. Stagnation in business is assured, for the winter at least; to meet this in a liberal way I shall give the people this new style cabinet for only $5 per doz., limited to April 1. No extra charge for groups. Remember when you desire this best satisfaction, try

Holloway

THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHER.
Ask for my calendar—they are beauties.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

130 Pieces, $8.50.

In addition to my large assortment of Christmas goods, I have just opened a large lot of

Decorated Dinner and Tea Sets

At the extremely low price of $8.50.

Please call and examine these goods before purchasing. I have also bargains in

SILVER PLATED WARE.

James F. Marden,

338 THAMES STREET.

WE HAVE SOME BEAUTIFUL

INLAID MAHOGANY TRAYS

Also large assortment of

Chairs, Tables, Desks, Music Racks, Hall Stands, etc.

Call and examine our stock.

J. W. HORTON & CO.,

42 CHURCH STREET.

NOTICE

To Inhabitants of Middletown and Portsmouth!

Catalogues of my 10 cent music may be had free on application at my store.

JOHN VARS,

Young's Block, 126 Thames Street.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

Heating Stoves,

For Parlor, Halls and Stores,

FOR SALE BY

WM. K. COVELL,

163 THAMES STREET.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Powell's Toilet Cologne,
Palmer's Handkerchief Extracts,
And a Full Line of Toilet Goods suitable for presents.

FRANK L. POWELL,
DISPENSING CHEMIST.
Cor. Thames and Pelham Sts.

GREAT

CLEARANCE SALE

Of all remaining Christmas goods for the next ten days.

Everything at your own PRICES.

This excellent opportunity to secure goods at reduced prices should not be missed.

A. C. TITUS & CO.,

225 to 229 THAMES STREET.

Second Edition.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Associated Press.
SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS

BEHRING SEA AGAIN.

Senator Morgan Files His Opinions.

Property Rights of Russia and the United States in Seals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The opinions of Senator Morgan upon the questions arising in the Behring sea arbitration, which were filed with the secretary of the tribunal at Paris on Saturday last, were not so voluminous as those of his associate arbitrator, Mr. Justice Harlan, although there were more of them. Justice Harlan filed five, and Senator Morgan seven, making a pamphlet of one hundred and twenty-eight printed pages. They related to the competency of the tribunal to prescribe regulations for the North Pacific ocean, as well as for Behring sea proper; to the proper order in which the matters submitted to the tribunal for examination should be taken up and disposed of, and as to the general powers and duties of the tribunal; to the proper time for the consideration of the historical questions submitted to the tribunal; to the claims of Russia, and of the United States, derived from Russia under the treaty of 1867, as the same are propounded in the treaty of 1892; to the prescriptive rights of Russia and of the United States in respect to the fur seals in Behring sea; to the awards to be rendered by the tribunal, and to the regulations for the protection and preservation of the seals.

Speaking of his opinions, Senator Morgan said they had been delivered from time to time in the conferences of the arbitrators, and were intended to meet the arguments put forth by other members of the tribunal. In putting them into permanent shape, he said, he had included only so much of the original matter as would show in the future the attitude of the United States upon the subjects under discussion. Like Justice Harlan, Senator Morgan delivered a long argument, or opinion, upon the claim of the United States to property rights in the seals. But unlike his associate he argued that the prescriptive rights of the United States, and previously those of Russia, in respect of the fur seals that habitually resort to Behring sea, are to be safely based upon the continued and unquestioned usage of both countries as well as upon the peculiar characteristics of these animals.

Upon this point he said: "The Russian government exercised the right to own and control the seals that resorted to Behring sea, and made temporary grants to its subjects of the right to take them in these waters. It may be said that this was an assumption of right on the part of Russia not supported by any rule of international law. It was not more distinctly an assumption of right than was the title to the islands, based on the discovery of them by a Russian subject. In both cases a native sovereignty was displaced to make room for the claims of Russia, backed by superior force. The processes of appropriation were the same in reference to the seals and seal fisheries that they were in reference to the islands; viz., discovery, claim, occupation and development. Exclusive use and the acquiescence of other civilized powers were the attendant facts that established the right of property in both cases.

As all international law grows out of custom and has no other root, it cannot be denied that the right of Russia to appropriate and protect this herd of fur seals has been established by custom and maintained by constant and exclusive use. Certainly no other nation in its sovereign character has claimed these seals or denied the right of Russia to their exclusive ownership. When Great Britain, in 1825, was treating with Russia for an open sea free navigation and the rights of fishing in these waters, she set up no claim to a common right of hunting seals or fur-bearing animals in these regions. Russia went on renewing her charter for these purposes to her subjects, and Great Britain stood by and made no assertion of such right for herself or her subjects for about a half century.

"There are few customary rights that have a surer foundation in usage or the doctrine of acquiescence than the world has accorded to Russia in respect of the right to the fur seals resorting to Behring sea. The long acquiescence of Great Britain in this claim of ownership in seals by Russia was not only without objection, protest or diplomatic suggestion to the contrary, but that government had encouraged her own people to base an extensive and valuable industry upon the material provided by Russia and regularly supplied to them from her fur seal industry.

It is now too late for Great Britain to say that Russia and the United States mistook the law of nations when they set up rights of property in fur seals. Ninety years of acquiescence, attended with no harm to either people or interests, but with great benefits to both, is time enough in which to establish the consent of Great Britain that live seals resorting to Behring sea are property, as much so as dead ones are that are slain by British subjects. But the acquiescence of Great Britain is not needed to establish the proposition that there is property in live seals, and that it exists *ratione soli*."

FATHER AND SON.

One Charged with Assault, and the other With Attempted Murder.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Abram Martling, son of H. A. Martling, treasurer of the Northern railroad, of New York, attempted to kill his father Saturday night, at Hackensack, N. J. Young Martling came home and taking his mother by the arm dragged her about the house, demanding to know where his father was. The cause of his enmity against his father was that two years ago his father promised him that if he would keep sober he would buy him a partnership in a certain real estate business. A week ago the son was drunk, and the father said he would not trust him. The son has been brooding over this, and on Saturday night when he came home drunk he caught his father by the throat and tried to choke him. Mr. Martling struck Abe on the head with a cane, knocking him insensible. The police were informed and young Martling was taken to the lock-up, where he made an affidavit, charging his father with assault and battery.

CHICAGO RETAIL CLERKS.

Six Thousand Out of Employment Since the Holidays.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Hard times have come upon the retail clerks of the city in a manner never before experienced. Nearly six thousand men and women who have been working in the various mercantile establishments of Chicago have been thrown out of employment since the close of the holiday trade. This number is composed of at least three thousand women and children and girls, whose salaries have not averaged more than $5 a week. It was for the purpose of considering the causes which have led to this condition of affairs that the association of retail clerks of Chicago held a meeting yesterday.

PEIXOTO'S NAVY.

Five More Torpedo Boats Expected to Arrive Soon.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a letter from a well-informed correspondent, stating that a great change may be expected in the Brazilian situation within a fortnight's time. The Peixoto government, he says, is awaiting the arrival of five torpedo boats, which are expected to put an entirely different aspect on the naval situation in Brazilian waters. These boats, though built in Germany, were negotiated for by a British firm. Three of them left a southern English port on Friday, and the other two on the day following.

Guarding the American Fleet Against Yellow Fever.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 1.—Captain Picking of cruiser Charleston, who is in command of the naval squadron here, has issued an order to the commanders of the vessels of the fleet, instructing them to cut off the shore leave hitherto given to the seamen, marines and others of the crews. This curtailment of shore liberty is due to the fact that the yellow fever season is approaching, and that Captain Picking is determined to keep the warships free of the disease if possible. There is little danger of any one on board the warships contracting the disease, so long as shore leave is stopped.

Barn Burned in North Smithfield.

WOONSOCKET, Jan. 1.—Henry Aldrich's farm barn and contents, a mile and a half from this city, in North Smithfield, were burned by fire this forenoon. Two cows, a bull and a horse and considerable machinery and hay were destroyed. The loss is $2,000. The building was insured for $1,000, and the live stock and hay for part of its value.

Attempted Suicide in Taunton.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—Mrs. Anne Bryant, aged sixty-five years, attempted suicide Sunday, by slashing her throat with a razor. The wound was stitched up, and she will be placed in a lunatic hospital.

TO SERVE DURING 1894

New City Governments Installed.

Inaugural Ceremonies in New England Cities.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The newly-elected municipal officials were inaugurated with the usual ceremonies in the various cities of the commonwealth today. After listening to the recommendations of the chief magistrates, as set forth in their inaugural addresses, the aldermen and councilmen organized and the various departments of the city governments were ready for another year's business.

Boston.

In Boston Nathan Matthews, Jr., was inaugurated for the fourth time, Chief Justice Field of the supreme court administering the oath of office to the mayor, who in turn swore in the members of the city council. The aldermen elected A. P. Sanford chairman of the board, and Christopher F. O'Brien was chosen president of the common council. J. M. Galvin was elected city clerk, and City Messenger Peters was re-elected unanimously.

Mayor Matthews's first official act was to send in the nominations of George T. Swain, Thomas J. Gargan and Charles H. Dalton, to be commissioners of the subway which it is proposed to construct in the interest of rapid transit.

New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 1.—The new city government was inaugurated this forenoon. It is made up of Stephen S. Brownell, mayor; George F. Brightman, alderman from ward 1; Henry C. Hathaway, from ward 2; Frank C. Barrows, from ward 3; Arthur E. Perry, from ward 4; Isaac L. Ashley, from ward 5, and William H. Rankin, from ward 7. After the aldermen effected a temporary organization, they proceeded to the city hall, which was elaborately decorated with bunting, and where a large audience was gathered. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. F. Potter, and the oath of office was administered to the mayor-elect by James Taylor, and to the aldermen and councilmen by City Clerk Leonard. Mayor Brownell then read his inaugural address.

Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 1.—A large crowd attended the inaugural ceremonies of the new city government today. The proceedings were of the usual character. The prayer was made by Rev. Owen Kiernan of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and Judge Johnson J. McDonough administered the oaths of office. John Beattie, Jr., was re-elected president of the board of aldermen, and Randall N. Durfee was elected president of the common council. In the aldermanic chamber Alderman Joseph Healy, treasurer of the Osborn mill, manifested a lively interest in the proceedings, asking frequent questions regarding preliminary financial orders, and rules and orders intended to govern the body. In joint convention Mayor Coughlin read his address, which occupied forty-three minutes in its delivery.

Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1.—Mayor Olney's inaugural address includes the following important recommendations: Paving with granite blocks a number of streets in the centre of the city; legislation to enable the city to lay connections from the sewers to a point inside the curb line; the erection of a plant for filtering the city water; the re-building of Exchange place bridge over the Woonasquatucket river and the bridge over the Seekonk river; action to require the city engineer's department to supervise the construction of all buildings erected by the city, pensioning of police officers after twenty years service; complete permanent basis for the firemen; the election of a board of fire commissioners; pension system for the fire department; erection of a new high school; and the extension of the terminus of the Warren & Bristol railroad to the centre of the centre.

Woonsocket.

WOONSOCKET, Jan. 1.—The city of Woonsocket today inaugurated the first French-Canadian mayor ever elected in Rhode Island, in the person of Aram J. Pothier, Republican. In joint convention of the city council Mayor Pothier was sworn in by the retiring mayor, as were also the board of aldermen and common councilmen, twenty in all, of whom sixteen are Republicans. The joint convention adjourned to the Opera House, where Mayor Pothier delivered his inaugural address, in the presence of fifteen hundred people. C. H. Gorton was elected president of the board of aldermen, and Frank Harris president of the common council.

OBSERVED AS A HOLIDAY.

New Year's Day in New York Quiet and Orderly.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—New Year's Day was generally observed in this city as a holiday. All the municipal and government offices, banks and exchanges were closed. The weather was superb. The mayor, with the city councilmen, held a reception at the city hall, which was largely attended by prominent men. The usual changes in the municipal government took place, and congratulations were exchanged between the out-going and in-coming officials. As a whole, New Year's Day of 1894 in New York was generally remarked to be quiet and one of the most orderly in the annals of the police.

Lieutenant Hambrough's Life Insurance.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Lieutenant Hambrough, the young nobleman who was mysteriously shot dead while fowling in Scotland with his tutor, Alfred Monson, had been insured in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, on two policies of $50,000 each. Hambrough had assigned these policies to Monson's wife. It was this circumstance that led to the trial of Monson on suspicion of having killed Hambrough. Hambrough was a minor when he made the assignments, wherefore they are invalid.

MAYOR FEARING.

Inauguration of New City Government.

Members of the City Council Sworn in—Mayor Fearing's Inaugural Address—His Recommendations Regarding City Affairs—President Hammett of the Board of Aldermen and President Comstock of the Common Council.

Pursuant to the vote of adjournment passed last Thursday evening, the City Council of 1893 met in the City Hall at 11:30 o'clock this morning, Mayor Horton presiding in the aldermen's chamber, and President Hammett in the council. There were present Aldermen Hamilton, Barker, Fearing and Boyle, Councilmen Hammett, Stevens, Stoddard, Carr, Marsh, Sayer, Townsend, Moffitt, Gash, Cottrell, Sweeney, McCormick, O'Neill and Sullivan. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting both boards were declared adjourned *sine die*.

The committee in charge of the inauguration of the new government, Alderman Boyle and Councilmen Carr and Moffitt, had arranged for all the new members to meet in the aldermanic chamber and march into the council chamber behind the mayor and mayor-elect. The crowd, which, as usual, filled all the space about the chamber, made this impossible, so, at 11:35, City Sergeant



HON. DANIEL B. FEARING, MAYOR.

Westcott announced Mayor Horton, who preceded Mayor-elect Fearing and Rev. E. H. Porter to the president's desk. After receiving the new mayor's certificate of election, and administering to him the oath of office, Mayor Horton vacated the chair, saying: "You now assume the duties of your new office. I sincerely hope your administration will be gratifying to you and satisfactory to all the people."

Mayor Fearing then took the chair, received the certificates of election and swore in the members-elect of both branches, except Councilmen Comstock and Tanner, of the Second ward, who were without their certificates, and had to wait until after the mayor had read his inaugural before becoming actual councilmen. Rev. E. H. Porter of Emmanuel Church then offered prayer.

The mayor called for nominations for city clerk; Alderman Boyle nominated William G. Stevens, nearly a dozen members seconded the nomination, and he was unanimously elected. So smoothly had everything progressed that this preliminary work occupied but ten minutes, and at 11:45 Mayor Fearing arose to read his inaugural address, which is as follows:

Gentlemen of the City Council:

The chief aim of a Democratic form of government, I mean Democratic in its truest sense, should be to carry out in practice as well as theory, the accepted definition of that form of government: "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Therefore, we, recently elected by the voters of both parties to govern the city of Newport for the ensuing year, should endeavor, as representatives of the people, to give all, regardless of their political affiliations, good government.

Good government, I take it, needs but few words to define. A due regard to the public health, good streets and sidewalks, kept in proper repair, regularly cleaned, watered and properly lighted; a well disciplined and sufficiently numerous number of able-bodied policemen; a fire department equipped with the latest and most approved appliances for fighting fire; public schools of all grades, including industrial training, manual and trades schools for both sexes; proper institutions for the care of our paupers and insane, and for the detention of those who break or transgress the laws; the imposition of an equitably-assessed tax sufficiently large to carry on the above mentioned departments, and to use in case of emergencies; careful and watchful supervision by those in authority over all these, ought to mean good government.

THE DUTIES OF THE MAYOR.

The statute defining the duties of the mayor directs that he "shall recommend all such measures as the business interests of the city may, in his opinion, require." Necessarily, such suggestions must be repetitions, in many instances, of those of former mayors. Let me hope you will consider them, made as they are by me, with only the city's best interest at heart, of such advantage that my successor will have to make new ones.

FINANCE.

The chief source of income most cities possess comes from their real estate and personal property taxes. These taxes to be just, should be assessed at an equal valuation upon all alike at as low a rate as will raise the necessary amount such taxes are levied for. The city treasurer informs me that the state of the city's finances at present is as follows:

Amount of bonded debt	$450,000 00
Overdue coupons not yet presented for payment	2,800 00
Deposited in Savings bank, to the account of Sinking Funds	75, 07 93
Yearly interest to be paid on bonds	19,850 00

There is in the neighborhood of $4,000 cash on hand. During the year past $140,000 worth of bonds have been sold by the city for $148,-386, practically at about par.

The most cursory glance at the tax list for

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

JUST ARRIVED

—FOR—

THE HOLIDAYS

A fine line of

Antique Silver.

Also many handsome pieces of FURNITURE.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,

91 JOHN STREET.

DOESN'T PROPOSE TO KILL HIMSELF.

Rumors of Murderer Prendergast's Suicide Unfounded.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—An unfounded rumor was current yesterday that Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, had committed suicide. Prendergast's action in the morning aroused the suspicion of Guard Wallace, and the guard told him to hold up his hands until he was searched. "Why do you want to search me?" demanded Prendergast. "To see if you have anything concealed about you," answered the guard. "If you fellows think I'm going to commit suicide, you are foolish," remarked the assassin, as he extended his hands. "If I have to do I'm going to put you fellows to the bother of killing me." Nothing was found in the prisoner's pockets with which he could do himself injury.

WANTED BY CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

President Andrews of Brown Invited to Go West.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1.—President Andrews of Brown University has received propositions to become assistant head of Chicago University, but says that nothing has been decided as to his acceptance.

Death in Chicago of a Rhode Island Cavalry Officer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Mr. William A. James, long a resident of Chicago, died suddenly yesterday, at his residence in Highland Park. His war service was mainly with the Third Rhode Island cavalry, in which regiment he served with the rank of captain. He was brevetted major for distinguished service in the Department of the Gulf.

SUNDAY PAPERS.

Yesterday was the second Sunday for the New York papers to reach this city in winter, and it was expected that there would be a lively race between rival dealers, to reach the city first. Mr. McDonald, who inaugurated the plan to get the papers here, had chartered tug Aquidneck for the work, and had, of course, a monopoly of that craft. Mr. Clarke who brought his papers here a week ago on a naphtha launch, feared that such a small craft might be unable to face the winter seas, and chartered one of Captain Saunders's steamers to make the trip. Mr. Saunders, however, failed to appear with his boat, and Mr. Clarke had the pleasure of standing on the wharf and seeing his rival's papers leave the harbor on the Aquidneck. There appeared to be no means of leaving Wickford except by walking, but, after some scurrying about, a sailboat, minus its centreboard, was secured, and on this Mr. Clarke's papers were placed. The sailing craft did well, but was an hour and a half behind the tug in getting the papers here. This double supply system makes the furnishing of Sunday papers a source of pleasure rather than of profit to the dealers. If one boat brought them all, the dealers might make a little money, but when the expense is doubled they lose. Mr. McDonald was the first in the field, and secured the only craft hereabouts which is able to make the trip regularly, and thus far is easily ahead in the pleasure part of the undertaking.

NOTICE!

On and after January 1, 1894, our store will be closed until further notice,

TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND
FRIDAY EVENINGS,

AT 6 O'CLOCK.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 Thames Street. 208

This Morning's News.

DEBATE ON TARIFF.

To Be Opened by Chairman Wilson.

Democrats Will Now Hawaiian Matter to Come Up on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The program in the house for this week has not been definitely settled, but it is probable that the tariff and Hawaiian questions will both figure.

The tariff debate will begin as soon as the house reconvenes on Wednesday. The Democratic members of the ways and means committee have not yet decided upon the limit which will be set upon the debate, but the Democratic leaders seem to believe that it ought not to run more than two weeks, four days for general debate and the 10 days for debate under the five minute rule.

Whether Mr. Wilson, who is to open the debate, can speak on Wednesday will depend on whether the Republicans insist upon the full reading of the bill before the debate begins. Inasmuch as the formal reading was dispensed with when the McKinley bill was considered, the Democrats do not believe that the objections to dispensing with the reading of the Wilson bill will be interposed by the Republicans. In that case Mr. Wilson's opening speech will be heard on Wednesday, followed by that of Mr. Burrows, who will reply to Mr. Wilson's argument, for the Republicans.

Will Talk on Hawaii.

At the very outset of the tariff debate, however, it will be antagonized by the Republicans, who will come forward with the Hawaiian matter. Mr. Boutelle of Maine served notice that as soon as congress reconvenes he would call up the resolution which he introduced and which he maintained was of a privileged character. The question as to its provided nature was held in abeyance by the speaker to be decided when it came up formally before the house.

In order to prevent embarrassment on this point it has practically been decided by the Democratic leaders to allow the Hawaiian matter to be brought up in the shape of the McCreary substitute for the Hitt resolution on Friday, and to give that day and the next Saturday for its consideration. Whether the McCreary substitute, which condemns ex-Minister Stevens, will be passed or not is doubtful, the purpose of this time being only to give both sides an opportunity to ventilate their ideas in order to get this question temporarily out of the way so that the tariff debate can proceed uninterruptedly.

Concerning the Treasury.

It is not probable that any attempt will be made at the outset to set a limit to the tariff debate. It will be allowed to run two days, perhaps three, and then, if the Republicans decline to acquiesce in the Democratic plan, a special order following the limits of the debate will be brought in from the committee on rules.

It is barely possible that some measure for the relief of the treasury may upset the prospects in the house for the present week. The surplus is at its lowest ebb, and some proposition for the repletion of the national exchequer may be brought forward.

Senate Session Will Be Dull.

In accordance with its resolution of adjournment congress will reconvene on Wednesday next.

really get down to close business application during the week, and some of the most experienced observers of the course of the senate under circumstances similar to those which will surround that body when it shall reconvene freely predict that there will not be a quorum during any part of the present week, and that therefore no important business will be undertaken until Monday, the 8th.

Several senators will be absent in attendance upon Senator Faulkner's wedding, and many will not return from their homes or from other places to which they have gone for the holidays until the first of next week. The senators generally feel that there is little that the senate can do in the way of promoting legislation until the house shall act upon some of the measures before it.

The senate calendar contains 104 reported measures, but there are less than half a dozen of these that will require any great amount of time or consideration. There are a number of claims bills, of which the McGarrahan and Woodbridge are the most prominent, which in all probability will be disposed of at an early date, but whether this week or next, or later still, will depend altogether upon circumstances. The most important bill on the calendar is the federal elections bill, and it is possible that it may be taken up for speech-making during the week, though it is not likely that there will be an effort to pass it so soon.

Waylaid by Robbers.

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 1.—An Englishman named Marder Allender was murdered on a mountain road while en route to Mentone. The body was terribly stabbed and bruised and his valuables were stolen.

Steel Workers Laid Off.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—The force of the Bessemer steel rail mills, 400 men, have been discharged. It is on account of lack of orders, and the stoppage is not likely to be for more than a month or two.

Elephant Broke Loose.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—An elephant in a local circus broke loose yesterday and ran amuck through the streets, inflicting considerable damage to property. Fortunately no one was hurt.

Admiral Mello Wounded.

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 1.—It is reported in this city that the Brazilian rebel, Admiral Mello, has been seriously wounded, and will soon come here in order to have his injuries attended to.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Captains Are Silent Regarding the Sinking of the Cyphrenes at Sea.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 1.—The Dutch tank steamer La Flandre, Captain Schuyck, 17 days from Antwerp, for New York, in ballast, arrived here yesterday. Her port bow was crushed in and all her compartments were flooded with water. She collided on Saturday with the British steamer Cyphrenes, Captain Kelley, from Savannah for Liverpool, loaded with cotton. Both captains decline to tell how the collision occurred. The crews were also instructed to give no particulars of the accident.

The Cyphrenes had her bows driven right into the foremast and the water rushed in at a terrible rate. The ship was so badly damaged that she sank within three hours after the collision. The captain and crew of the Cyphrenes at first made every effort to save her, but found that her injuries were too great and launched the boats.

The Cyphrenes' crew of 27 men all got aboard La Flandre, and the vessel made for this port. Besides the other damage to La Flandre there are holes in her bottom and the plates on her port side were started for a great distance. All the port compartments were filled, and the crew was compelled to flood the starboard quarter to trim the ship.

A War Incident.

PERNAMBUCO, Jan. 1.—A French vessel was fired upon by the Brazilian insurgent warship Aquidaban at Rio, but received no damage. The French admiral immediately demanded an apology and redress. The Aquidaban next morning saluted the French flag with 11 guns.

MORE SICILIAN RIOTS.

Public Offices Sprinkled With Petroleum and the Torch Applied---Convicts Released From Prison by the Mob.

PALERMO, Jan. 1.—It would seem that the rioting and disorder which have prevailed in several parts of Sicily for some time past are not yet at an end, and the calling of several re-enforcement of troops is anxiously awaited by all law-abiding citizens.

The latest riot occurred at Casteivetrano, a town of 20,000 inhabitants. A large body of roadmakers suddenly left work Saturday and attacked the Octroi station. The men had secured possession of a number of cans of petroleum, revolvers, heavy sticks and poles, to which pikes or scythes were attached. With shouts of "Down with the Octroi" and "Death to the municipal authorities," they marched on to the Octroi station and burned the sentry boxes and two of the local Octroi offices, after plentifully sprinkling them with petroleum, and then set fire to the central Octroi offices, the tax offices and the record offices, destroying all the archives and doing other damage.

At a signal from the leaders of the mob the column was re-formed, and shouting and yelling like madmen and re-enforced by the lawless element the disorderly roadmakers led the way to Mandemontal prison, which they attacked with stones and sledge hammers, and in spite of a gallant defense forced in the doors, severely handled the defenders of the prison and succeeded in liberating all the prisoners, who joined with the rioters in imbibing the stolen liquors and in acts of violence.

Finally an additional body of troops reached the scene, and after a number of charges had been made the mob was dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

Stirred Up Chicagoans.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—It was rumored yesterday that Prendergast had committed suicide. Jailor Morris was kept busy answering the telephone denying the story.

The Wilson Party's Fate.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 1.—There is now no doubt that Captain Wilson's party was surrounded and killed while fighting gallantly against heavy odds.

White Cruiser Reaches Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Secretary Herbert has received a telegram announcing the arrival of the San Francisco at Pernambuco.

FIT OF INSANE RAGE

Led an Omaha Man to Kill Himself, Wife, Baby and Mother-in-Law by Roasting Alive---Story of a Witness.

OMAHA, Jan. 1.—On the marble slabs at the city morgue lie the charred remains of John Cummings. Father, mother, baby and grandmother are there awaiting the outcome of the inquiry which Coroner Maul has begun into the cause of the tragedy which startled the city this morning.

Cummings had been in ill health for some time, and according to 12-year-old Tommy Fox, who was present, he deliberately set fire to his own house and caused the death of his mother-in-law, his wife and his 1-year-old baby in the flames. The little boy tells a straightforward story, and when asked how the fire originated he said:

"Cummings was sitting on the edge of the bed in a rear room, where Mrs. Cummings also was with the baby. Another person in the room was Mrs. Fox, the mother of Mrs. Cummings. Cummings upset the lamp and closed the door, compelling all the inmates to stay there. They cried, but he refused to let any of them out."

Philip Nathan, a next door neighbor, says that when he first saw the flames he noticed Mrs. Cummings trying to open the shutters to the window of the bedroom. He heard her cry out and say: "My baby is already on fire." Soon after he saw the woman enveloped in flames.

John Stuart, who occupies the basement of the building, says there had been a great deal of carousing and fighting overhead for several nights and that there was a scuffle just as the fire broke out. The evidence so far shows that Cummings started the fire in a fit of insane rage.

TO MEET AT RIO.

Government and Insurgent Ships Expected to Soon Engage in Battle.

PERNAMBUCO, Jan 1.—The new Brazilian cruiser America is reported to be off this port and it is said that as soon as she is ready to put to sea again both the Nictheroy and America will sail southward.

During the last few days the Nictheroy is said to have completed her crew and to have made all the other arrangements necessary to sail for another port in Brazil with the America, and upon arrival at her next place of call rumor has it that the two cruisers will be re-enforced by other vessels belonging to Peixoto, and that this fleet will then sail for Rio de Janeiro.

Upon their arrival there the ships and forts will make a combined attack upon the insurgent vessels and endeavor to end the rebellion so far as Rio de Janeiro is concerned, with one determined engagement.

Of course, the usual startling rumors are in circulation, but as those from the government sources seem as inaccurate as those coming from the insurgents, not much faith is placed in any of them.

One report is to the effect that President Peixoto has succeeded in gathering two or more ships, supposed to be the torpedo boats from Europe, in an out-of-the-way port, and that the Nictheroy and America are to join these vessels shortly, when the move southward will be commenced.

Only 40 men, instead of 60, as at first reported, have sailed for England with Lieutenant John J. Conway, formerly of the Nictheroy. Some of the men who left the Nictheroy are still in town and others have started for various points, some being already on their way to New York on board the Herschel it is believed, though it is understood they must have stowed away in order to do so.

For American Newspapers to Consider.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Michael Davitt's letter in reply to the terrible charges preferred against him in some of the American newspapers leads The Chronicle to say that the fact that such language as that used against Davitt can be made with impunity by the press of America is a grave blot upon the laws of the United States and a disgrace to the newspaper profession.

MURDERED HIS BRIDE.

Turned on His Wife and Blew Her Brains Out.

Signs of Insanity.

MEDIA, Pa., Jan. 1.—Swithin C. Shortlidge, principal of the famous Media academy for boys, while out promenading yesterday with his wife, who was a bride only a month, shot and instantly killed her. The couple had been walking along the street arm in arm, when Professor Shortlidge, without warning, drew a revolver from his pocket and fired six shots into her head, killing her instantly and scattering her brains on the street.

After the awful deed, he threw himself on the body and raved in a terrible manner until removed a prisoner by a policeman. Professor Shortlidge has shown evidence of failing mental power during the past year. Recently he suffered from an attack of the grip, from the effects of which he has not wholly recovered. This had a depressing effect upon him, culminating in yesterday's sudden insanity and the murder of his bride.

Showed Signs of Insanity.

For three weeks Professor Shortlidge had been confined to his home with the grip. Yesterday he took a walk, with his wife on his arm, in the direction of East Media, passing people without his usual signs of recognition. While passing through some woodland on Jefferson street those in the neighborhood were startled by hearing six shots. Chief of Police McKniff, who ran to the spot, found Mrs. Shortlidge dead and the frenzied man clinging to her and calling to her to come back to him.

A six-shooting 32-caliber revolver was lying empty by the side of the dying woman. When the by-standers approached Professor Shortlidge attempted to drive them off, and threw himself on the body of his wife. He was so weak that a carriage had to be procured to convey him to the jail.

Professor Shortlidge is a member of an old Quaker family. He graduated from Harvard with honors and was the leading member of his class in physical exercises. After graduating he went into the newspaper business, and subsequently started a boarding school for boys at Kennett square. He removed his school to Media in 1874, and has since conducted one of the most successful institutions in the country. He has four children by his first wife, who died about four years ago.

The Victim.

The victim, whose name was Mary Dixon Jones before marriage, was about 24 years old. Her mother is Mrs. Marie Dixon Jones of Brooklyn, who came into prominence in that city a few years ago by her suit against the Brooklyn Eagle for alleged libellous publications about a hospital conducted by her. The suit was recently decided against her.

A brother of the dead woman, Rev. Henry Jones, is an Episcopal clergyman here and an intimate friend of Professor Shortlidge. He was formerly a teacher of elocution in Harvard college and was a man whose literary turn of mind made his friendship with the principal of the Media academy strong. The bond of sympathy which had united them was strengthened by the union of his sister and his old friend.

NELSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge Lochren Will Fill a Position on the United States Circuit Court Bench.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Judge Lochren, commissioner of pensions, will again assume a judicial function ere half the term of the present administration has expired. He will be appointed United States circuit judge when Judge Nelson of St. Paul retires from the bench under the law which places a United States judge on the retired list, with full pay, at the age of 70.

Shortage In K. of L. Funds.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—It is reported that the general executive board of the Knights of Labor will mortgage the headquarters' property here for $20,000 and purchase property in Washington. It is alleged that the mortgage is necessary to cover a shortage.

Good Reasons For Complaining.

ROME, Jan. 1.—Newspapers here are indignant at the acquittal at Angoulême of the French workmen and others engaged in the Aigues-Mortes riots, when over a score of Italian workmen were killed and many others terribly beaten and severely injured.

Trouble In the Cameroons.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Cruiser Princess Wilhelm, carrying 355 men, has been ordered to the Cameroons. This is regarded as a sign that matters in the Cameroons are far more serious than dispatches represent them.

Military Commander Fled.

GETTINJE, Jan. 1.—The Lume and Caboosch tribes in Albani engaged in battle and much blood has been shed. The commander at Prisrend was unable to pacify the tribes and was compelled to flee.

Did No Damage.

ATHENS, Jan. 1.—A bomb or petard was exploded outside of the Greek parliament house. It was preceded by a similar explosion near the Maison Richard. In neither case was any damage done.

The Queen's Favors.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Theodore Fry and Leonard Lyell, members of parliament, have been baronetted. Robert H. Meade, permanent under-secretary of state, has been made a K. C. B.

New Prefect For Palermo.

PALERMO, Jan. 1.—General Lavriano, commander of the army here, has been appointed temporary prefect, and the present prefect removed pending an inquiry.

Moors Will Deal With Them.

TANGIERS, Jan. 1.—The Isla de Luxen, the Spanish war vessel, arrived here with the Riff leaders as prisoners. They were handed over to Moorish authorities.

A Prosperous Season Promised.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.—The wheat area for 1894 has an increase of 6 per cent over the same area in 1893. The indications are favorable for a good crop.

Bomb Thrower Attempts Suicide.

BARCELONA, Jan. 1.—Anarchist Colini, in prison on the charge of having tried to murder General Campos and of having been implicated in the Liceo theater outrage, tried to commit suicide in his cell by opening one of his veins with a piece of glass, was discovered and his attempt frustrated.

Ashbridge Disgraced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—In the case of Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge, charged with forging the signature of Secretary of the Navy Herbert, the court martial sustains the charge and recommends Ashbridge's dismissal from the service.

Three Killed by a Train.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—Thomas P. Varney and his wife and their 10-year-old grandson were in a carriage when it was struck with terrific violence at a crossing at Patuxent and smashed into kindling wood. The occupants were instantly killed.

Wreck of the Volga.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—A Herald correspondent at Castries, St. Lucia, reports the wreck there of the British ship Volga, from Calcutta for Jamaica. All on board, including 650 East Indian immigrants, were saved.

Canadian Sealers Must Be Careful.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 1.—The Dominion sealing agreement with Russia will probably be renewed another year. Sealers thus go into Russian waters on their own responsibility.

The Wizard as an Actor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Jake Schaefer, the wizard of billiards, is going on the stage and will act with Ward and Vokes next season in a farce comedy in which he will introduce an exhibition of fancy shots.

Weavers Stay by Themselves.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1.—At a meeting of operatives of different departments of the mills in the district where the strike recently ended the weavers voted not to join other operatives in forming an organization to become a member of the United Textile union. The weavers voted to form an organization of their own and to confine it to Rhode Island. The other operatives organized under the rules of the Textile union.

Must Go Back to the Bay State.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 1.—George N. McDonald, of Weymouth, Mass., who was implicated in some burglaries at Norwood, Mass., in 1892, is in jail here awaiting Massachusetts officers with requisition papers for his transfer to the Bay state. Some months ago he with an accomplice were sentenced to the Merrimack county jail for drunkenness from Suncook. His companion served out his sentence and returned to Massachusetts, where he was identified, upon which he disclosed the whereabouts of McDonald.

Bennett's System of Thieving.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1.—No tidings have yet been received of missing Teller Bennett of the Globe National bank. It has been found that one of his schemes was to destroy original checks sent in for deposit, make out new ones for small amounts and draw a check in his own favor for the balance. He would credit the depositor on his pass book for the correct amount and would give him credit for a less amount on the bank's books. His stealings will not exceed $25,000.

Orloff Wood's Narrow Escape.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 1.—Orloff Wood of Hiram, O., a law student at Harvard college, had a narrow escape from drowning, and now lies in a precarious condition from the effects of breaking through the ice while skating on Fresh pond. Great difficulty was experienced in rescuing Wood, and three companions nearly went through the ice. It was only by a chain made of coats that Wood was rescued.

Knights Raise Objections.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The Knights of Labor of this city yesterday denounced the proposal to issue a new series of United States bonds, which they claim is for no other purpose than to grant a new lease of life to the national banks. They also protest against the citizens' relief committee putting men to work under the heads of the city department at less wages than is paid to regular city employes.

The Grip In New Hampshire.

STEWARTSTOWN, N. H., Jan. 1.—The grip has become a veritable epidemic in this town and Pittsburg, nearly every adult person in this town being afflicted. With the lumbermen it is especially severe, 30 men being sick within the camps on Perry and Indian streams. There were four deaths among them last week and eight in the town.

Boston's Fire Record In 1893.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—During the past year the total number of fire alarms in this city has been 1586, with an estimated gross loss of $5,700,000. There were 31 deaths and 111 injuries at or caused by the fires. Out of the number of alarms given, 39 were false alarms, 19 seconds, 6 thirds, 1 fourth and 1 general.

New London's Murder.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 1.—A post-mortem examination of the body of John Bell, stevedore, who was shot by Michael Donovan on Darrow's wharf Saturday, showed that the bullet entered the right breast and penetrated the lungs, lodging near the base of the right collar bone. Donovan will say nothing about the shooting.

Bruin Came to Grief at Last.

MORRISVILLE, Vt., Jan. 1.—The largest bear ever seen in this part of the country was killed in Lewis township by Luther House. The carcass weighed 650 pounds and the skin 50. It is estimated that brain was followed 100 miles, but the lucky hunter will realize at least $90 by the capture.

"The Pearl of Purity."

Saratoga Kissingen Water

The best sparkling Table Water in the world. The only water bottled with its own natural gas just as it flows from the spring, spouting up through 192 feet of solid rock.

From it in all its purity and without exposure to the air, is made SARATOGA KISSINGEN GINGER ALE, a marvel of life and delight to the most exacting taste. It beats world!

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

IN BOTTLES ONLY.

SARATOGA KISSINGEN SPRING CO.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

P. P. P.
PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM
Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For blood poisoning, mercurial poisoning, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 11th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was afflicted with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY.
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Are entirely removed by P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three month's treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.
SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: Gentlemen—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles.
Yours truly, CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

Worth a Guinea a Box.

Stubborn tendencies to digestive troubles in *children* will always yield to a *mild* dose of

Beecham's Pills

(Tasteless)

25 cents a box.

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IMMORTELLES CLOSING OUT AT REDUCED PRICES.
Primroses, double and Single Hyacinths, Pinks, Fine Violets Palms, Rubber Plants, Aspidistras. 516 WILSON'S GREENHOUSES, Broadway, 318.

NOTICE.

A large lot of Palms, Rubber Plants and a large variety of other plants, just the thing to make many hearts happy, for a Christmas present. Prices very low—50 cents and upwards. Fine cut flowers a specialty. Funeral, wedding and decoration work done A No. 1 and at very low rates.

H. J. HASS,
234 Thames Street.

Connected by telephone.

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Baby Cups,

Original designs, beautifully engraved; silver and gold lined.

$1.00 to $3.50 each,

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Ready for inspection and sale at
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TEACHER OF
Penmanship and Bookkeeping
349 Spring Street, Newport, R. I.

Alfred G. Langley, A.M.,
Private Tutor,
School Street. Call from 1 to 3 P. M.
Also Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

MISS LOUISE P. STANHOPE,
Drawing and Painting.
Class or private lessons. Second term begins January 3. 22 Bay View avenue.

Mrs. T. W. Freeborne,
Teacher of Organ and Piano.
63 Broadway, upper bell, from 6 to 8 P. M.

MRS. J. P. CURLEY,
TEACHER OF FRENCH, PIANO AND SINGING.
Special attention given to beginners.
3 WHITFIELD COURT

Edward Y. Mason
(Organist at Channing Church),
Instruction in Organ, Piano or Harmony.
Special attention given to beginners.
Accompanist for musicales, entertainments, etc.
Residence, 19 Cranston Ave.

Special Bargains in Ribbon
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
In Satin, Gros Grain and Watered, in all the latest colors: 5c., worth 8c.; 13c., worth 25c.; 20c., worth 50c.; 38c., worth 65c.

F. N. Dawley, 111 Thames Street.

Christmas Trees

Mistletoe, Holly, Stars, Anchors, Cross Wreaths, Single and Double Wreathing.

Oranges, Table Apples, Bananas, New Figs, Dates, etc., in great abundance at low prices.

W. F. WILLIAMSON
396 Thames Street.
Agent for the Fall River Line

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

On Saturday evening the snowstorm prevented the usual attendance, which is about one hundred people, at the meeting of the Natural History Society, and diminished the number to about one-fifth; but those present seemed all true votaries of science, and made the evening a most agreeable one by joining heartily in conversation over the various topics submitted. Captain J. P. Cotton, vice president of the society, presided.

Mr. J. M. K. Southwick, whose contribution was read by deputy, furnished "Remarks on the Supply of Food-fishes." Some people contend that such large numbers of fish as used to be taken on these coasts by hook and line are not now procurable. Others point out that the largely increased supply obtainable in the market shows that larger quantities are now taken in traps. The diminution by hook and line capture is local, not general; the ocean fishes are not reduced in supply. Looking at the bass, it seems that in Rhode Island fisheries there has never been captured, by all the means used, any larger number than in a good season by hook and line only.

Doctor Turner spoke on the subject, and gave an account of his fishing for tautog forty-five years ago, when immense quantities were easily caught, varying from one to four pounds in weight. Since traps had been used, the fish captured are much smaller; but few are allowed to attain to three or four pounds in weight. Mr. Taylor said that fishing companies for Great Britain and Ireland, and for the North sea, had definitely reported that there was no necessity for protective or restrictive laws regarding the capture of ocean-going fish, the supply was so enormous.

The next contribution was from Mr. Hugh L. Taylor, and was entitled "Notes on the Musk-rat." His remarks were based on his personal observation of the habits of these creatures, in the early mornings between 4 and 6 o'clock, when they can be best observed. During these hours he is often out on gunning expeditions. He described the formation of their nests and huts. They do not hibernate, being very much alive all winter. He had seen the musk-rats cutting the reeds with their sharp teeth in autumn, the cuttings being about six inches long; then getting them into a bundle, and steering them away to their nests by propelling the raft from below. It looks strange to observe such a craft moving over the surface of the water, without being able to see the submarine navigator. Unless attacked and cornered, he did not think musk-rats would attack any one; and he inclined to think the stories heard of people being flown at by musk-rats in the vicinity of Newport, have a tinge of romance about them. Last year, when the water was run off from Easton's pond, a few, no doubt, were ejected from their holes, and went about looking for food elsewhere. When incensed or frightened, they utter a sound like a young puppy whining.

Captain Cotton, in speaking on the paper, said it was a very interesting one, emanating as it did from one of Newport's young naturalists, and embodying the result of personal observations. Captain Cotton, when in Wisconsin and in the far West, had known that the Chippewa Indians used these creatures largely as food. The men trapped them, and their wives dried and dressed them. He himself had never ventured on the dish. Mr. Amon Parmenter ordered that the skin of the musk-rat in commerce does duty as the skin of various other animals, being represented sometimes as of the beaver, sometimes of the squirrel, and so forth. Doctor Henry W. Gillett enquired from Captain Cotton how the Chippewa Indians cooked the musk-rat, but the captain had evidently not been in the culinary secrets of the "squaws" who did the cooking, and had to leave that question unanswered.

The next topic discussed was that of "Nature Teaching in Public Schools;" and this was admirably spoken to by Superintendent Baker. He explained the methods used by the teachers to awaken the children's interest in natural objects, by an extension of the kindergarten system; that is, teaching by objects, not by symbols or printed descriptions. The pupils in the Newport schools are taking very kindly, in some cases with avidity, to these nature lessons. In the department of botany the teachers had found special interest aroused; but the scope of the contemplated lessons includes zoology, meteorology, topographical features, and in fact anything connected with the constitution of the earth on which man lives, or with the inhabitants, animal or vegetable, with which it teems. The children are taught to observe—by, for example, giving each a flower, going over it petal by petal; then, if possible, examining the plant or bush, its leaves, its branches, and so forth. The mental activity of the child, thus started, will rapidly assimilate those facts which the teacher can supplement, such as the uses of the blossom or shrub, where it is to be found, what it is called. Such a basis being laid, when the flower comes, in advanced studies, to be considered in its place in scientific botany, all the preceding knowledge gained will at once cluster about it, and the pupil will immediately recognize under its scientific name the old friend of his or her early class in nature studies. Book knowledge is not what is aimed at; it is the awakening of the powers of observation and perception, as directed to the outward world of phenomena. It is gratifying to know that more than a thousand children in Newport have now entered on this path.

The chairman, Captain Cotton, spoke with high approval of this new departure. The old system of teaching tried to mould every one on the same pattern. The men and women who escaped from it did so by the exercise of native powers of observation for themselves. Now, the present system proposes various types, and gives the children far better and fairer opportunities of development.

The secretary, Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, spoke with hearty appreciation of Superintendent Baker's outline of nature studies. He regarded the change from the first title that educational authorities in this country had selected, namely, "elementary science," to that now adopted, nature studies, a most fortunate one. He and his friend, Dr. Storer (whose absence that evening from temporary indisposition was much to be regretted) had for years advocated before this society the importance of natural history studies in all public schools. Like most reforms, it had come at last. Mr. Taylor held that mere scientific names and classes and divisions ought not to cumber the subject at first, at all. Do not trouble children about classification. Tell them facts about birds and beasts and flowers, about where they live and what they do, and you give them a store of happiness from which in after years, they can draw enjoyment, no matter what country they go to or what their occupation may be.

Mr. L. D. Davis spoke on the general subject, and gave some interesting instances of the eagerness with which school children had come to him for sundry leaves of plants for their little collections. The museum in which they were speaking should itself become, and no doubt would become, a sort of reference centre for both teachers and children.

The next topic introduced was a most interesting one, on "Sharks, and What Brings Them Here." Mr. Theodore N. Peckham of Newport, who is a professional fisherman, for twenty-six years accustomed to fish off Sachuest beach, Middletown, spoke as follows: As regards sharks, they generally come about the 20th of June and remain till about the 20th of September and the warmer the water the closer they come in shore. For many years, say up to the year 1890, these sharks used to stay only two or three days, and then clear out. Since 1890 they have come here in much larger numbers, and remain for two months or longer, instead of a few days. In size they run from four to twelve feet in length, weighing from one hundred to fourteen hundred pounds. In 1891-92, during the summer, I constantly saw these creatures, and they did immense damage to my gill-nets, by biting through them to take out the fish. Constantly we found fifty to one hundred holes in one net, which had been set all night. At slack tide, between ebb and flood, an occasional shark would get wound up in the twine and meshes of the net. In this way we now and then captured one, and either freed it in deep water and let it go, or got it up on the shore by towing it with a rope. The fish we used to catch were bluefish and weakfish, and we constantly found none of them left except the heads in the net's holes, the sharks having eaten all the bodies. These remarks have special reference to the locality at this side of the East or Seaconnet river, and on the northerly side of Sachuest or Second beach, near Sachuest point.

I attribute this great increase in the number of sharks coming to the shore of this island to the fact that since the year 1890 a large quantity of city garbage has regularly drifted in on Sachuest beach, often filling our nets full of refuse. This consists of chicken heads, duck heads, geese heads, chunks of pork, bad vegetables of all sorts, corked bottles (many of them marked "ammonia"), and apparently refuse such as sheep's heads and the inwards of animals. An occasional dead horse comes in, too. I believe it is after this refuse the sharks come, and then of course they notice the fish caught in the nets near the shore, and take them, too. The usual dumping place for refuse from Newport is said to be not far from the lightship off Brenton's reef, perhaps two miles farther out. When they dump, it is generally at ebb tide, when a strong current runs past Newport, right off to the eastward. There is little current from Coggeshall's ledge up round the Cliffs towards the First or bathing beach, which fact prevents any refuse being drifted there. But when deposited by the dumping ship, out past the lightship, and when the ebb tide from Newport has set it well away to the eastward, the flood tide begins to run in a northwesterly direction, very strongly, and this sweeps everything right on to Sachuest beach. Coggeshall's point, at the old Boat house lot, is a great protection for all the shore, until you come to the far or northeasterly end of the Second beach. I believe the lobster catchers all along the easterly side of the island have suffered by the drifting of offal, also, because lobsters, if they can get such food on the floor of the sea, will not go into traps after bait. I simply state facts.

In the discussion on this communication Mr. L. D. Davis and Mr. Baker spoke about the northern end of Conanicut having been for many years a great ground for "sharking;" that is, catching small sharks, either by harpooning or by strong hooks and ropes. Dr. Turner, whose recollection extends back seventy years, corroborated this, and also spoke of similar shark catching at Nantucket. Mr. A. O'D. Taylor added that Mr. Theodore Peckham's statement of facts about the garbage could, if necessary, be corroborated by many other fishermen from Middletown. A crematory to burn up the city garbage, during, at any rate, the months of May to September inclusive, might perhaps indirectly check the superabundance of sharks at Sachuest beach in summer; but the point sought to be established by Mr. Peckham seemed fairly proved; namely, that it was since the discharge at sea of Newport's city refuse that an increased quantity of sharks visited the part of the coast he spoke of, and did damage to the fisherman's interests there. Yet a fact happening after a new circumstance does not necessarily mean because of it; therefore it may be that other and more remote reasons have operated in causing so many sharks during the last year.

The last item on the varied program for the evening was the exhibition of a mounted specimen of the mink (*Putorius vison*) which had been recently shot in the neighborhood by Mr. Charles R. Hunter, and was presented to the society. It was a young one, and had beautiful black fur. The older individuals have generally a rustier and lighter colored fur.

Captain Cotton then announced the close of the conversational evening, which had proved quite a success, and hoped that a similar meeting for short items would be held again during the current winter.

When a man has no bills against him he must feel as if he belonged to the nobility.—[Siftings.

How Thyself.

How important is this injunction to every young man! How many ruin their health and future happiness through pernicious practices contracted in ignorance, and repented of when too late. Parents, guardians and humanitarians can do no better service to the rising generation than to place in their hands the information and warnings contained in a little book carefully prepared by an Association of medical gentlemen, who have had vast experience in dealing with the grave maladies here hinted at, and who feel that they owe it to humanity to warn the young of the land against certain destructive habits which are far more prevalent than any layman can possibly imagine, and which, if persisted in, gradually undermine the constitution and health and destroy the future happiness of the victim. Cut out this notice, and enclose it with ten cents in stamps (to pay postage) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., and the book will be sent, secure from observation in a plain sealed envelope.

HOW THE NAVY IS DISTRIBUTED.

The present distribution of United States warships in foreign waters, it is stated, marks an intention on the part of this government to obtain an extension of American trade and commerce in countries which would naturally have large commercial interests with the United States. Respect for American interests in foreign countries through the presence of our men-of-war is the key-note of the idea. It is not a new policy, but it has never been fully carried out until now, owing to the smallness of the navy.

At no time within recent years has the United States government been so well represented in foreign waters by an armed naval force, so poorly provided for in ships at home, as at present. Three big cruisers are at Rio de Janeiro and two more are on their way there. Gunboat Yorktown is at Callao, Peru, and corvette Alliance sailed yesterday to join her from La Libertad. The old Yantic is stationed permanently at the mouth of the Rio de la Plate, charged with the duty of attending to American interests in adjacent territory. The Ranger, which sailed from La Libertad Wednesday for Corinto, Nicaragua, is assigned to the west coast of Central America, where revolutionary outbreaks are so frequent, while corvette Kearsarge, now en route from New York to San Domingo, to afford protection to American life and property in the threatened uprising there, will cruise about the West Indies and, until relieved by cruiser San Francisco, along the east coast of Central America.

The Philadelphia and the Adams are at Honolulu. The Asiatic or China station, which has become so important through the hostile feeling of the Chinese toward Americans over the exclusion law, has six vessels attached to it, and it is expected that the Machias, now at Brooklyn, will sail soon to join them.

The North Atlantic or home station has nominally five but actually only one vessel in commission to its credit, for the San Francisco is on her way to Rio, the Kearsarge is bound for San Domingo, (which can hardly be called a "home" port, although within the lines of the station), the Miantonomoh will go to some other foreign service, and the Machias is destined for China. Dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is therefore likely to be the sole war vessel left for service on the eastern coast of the United States, and the practicability of the Vesuvius as an effective battleship is in serious doubt. At the navy yard at Mare Island, California, the old Mohican is fitting for sea service, presumably in the South Pacific. Coast-defence vessel Monterey is also at Mare Island.

It is intended to keep ships of war in the waters of countries where there is a chance for increasing American trade. South Africa and Central America will be given the greatest attention. The idea is based on the theory that American interests will be respected when an American cruiser is near by, and, furthermore, it is hoped that foreign countries will appreciate the recognition of their importance to this country by the action of the United States government in sending war vessels to their ports. The present large fleet of men-of-war at Rio is an instance of this government's intention to make it known that American life and property must be respected. It will be noticed from the list given that wherever there is a chance for the extension of American trade and commerce our vessels are to be found, notably in the West Indies, in South America, and in Central America.—[Washington despatch.

SERVICEABLE DRESS FOR CHILDREN.

Two views are given below of a dainty yet serviceable dress for little girls. The tiny bodice has a fitted lining, and either hooks or buttons behind. The skirt is gathered to it and is made of gored breadths. The trimming consists of mode-colored braid in two widths, and the dress is lined with mode satin. The fullness in the bodice is arranged in gathers at the top at the base of the pointed revers, and then drawn down to the seam, joining the skirt and waist. Behind there is a deep sailor collar, and the latter, together with the revers and standing collar, are all trimmed with braid. The seam joining the bodice to the skirt is hidden by a loose mode-colored ribbon. The sleeves have a big puff tacked in the centre, to appear like two, and cuffs garnished with braid.



Your swell young woman wears big seal skin gloves over her dainty little kid ones, to keep her hands warm this winter, and she lets her car-fare slip into the fingers of the big gloves and—well, conductors always were a poorly paid class, and now the times has come when something ought to be done about it. But the gloves are very comfortable.

The times were so hard that one girl's father, a glover, said he simply couldn't afford her the material for a new dress, though he would give her all the gloves she wanted. She took undressed kid, in a rich brown. She had a bodice made of it, and for once a dress did indeed "fit like a glove." She got a skirt out of her last year's dress, and she said she was so tired of all the fuss and frills of capes and outer wraps that she wanted to get along with a closely fitting dress through the winter. The girls said she did it to show her lovely figure, but her father was so proud that he told the dearest man in the world about her clever economy, and so they were married. That is a pretty story for hard times, and if your father is not a glover you can buy the kid by the skin, and it will only cost you about twice as much as good cloth.

John Walters, who lives near Catonsville, Md., is ninety-six years old, and is an expert shot. Notwithstanding his advanced age he takes great pleasure in gunning. Recently he walked about twelve miles in pursuit of game, and in the afternoon walked to Catonsville and return, a distance of sixteen miles, in one day.

All the past is shut up within us, and is a sort of perpetual present. All the future is before us, and though duty is a present thing it is constructed out of the past, and runs endlessly into the future. We thus have the past with its memories, the present with its duties, and the future with its anticipations—one for wisdom, one for action, and one for hope.—[Theodore Munger.

FOR NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. GREGORY DOYLE, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed it in cases of indigestion and nervous prostration, and find the result so satisfactory that I shall continue its use."

NEW YEAR BELLS.

By the water stands a maiden
With her golden hair uncurled,
Blown about by winter's bleakness,
Pouring for a brighter world.
Through the clouds the sunset's glory
Falls upon each rock and tree;
Then the moon rides on, majestic,
Dipping down to kiss the sea.

She is grieving for the future,
And the past looks cold and drear;
Shall she try to leave it buried
With the passing of the year?
Cold she is—and very weary;
What is she for words of prayer,
While upon her face the sadness
Is the madness of despair.

"No!"—she throws her arms up wildly,
Takes a step toward the sea—
"Better heavenly joy and gladness,
Than this world's infinity."
Hark! The New Year bells ring gaily,
Speaking out, as is their plan,
The power of hope, and faith, and trust,
God's messages to man.

Soft they sound across the water,
Bringing joyful calm for pain;
"Peace on earth good will," they whisper,
To the maiden's reeling brain,
And she pauses—in her anguish
Falls upon her tremb ling knee;
"Saved, oh bells! by thy sweet music,
Saved, for all eternity!"

HENRIETTA T. MARIS.

GOOD LIVES.

Good lives on earth are like a book,
On which the angels joy to look!
And every year, from age to age,
Unfold the illuminated page,
Within whose golden margin rim
Runs on, like some melodious hymn,
The annals of the good on earth—
The children of a heavenly birth.
First conquering self, through granted grace,
Onward they move to bless the race.
With them each new year ushers in
New ways to win the world from sin.
They see the fields already white,
Their hearts are laboring at the sight;
They see by faith the day to come,
When they shall shout the harvest home—
They hear the far voice of their friend,
"Lo, I am with you to the end."

SOPHIA L. LITTLE.

What thou hast in store
This coming year, I do not stop to ask;
Enough it day by day there dawns before
Me, my appointed task.

—[O. E. Fuller.

FANCIES.

Many people travel on their face, but the Chinaman gives his photograph to the collector in order that he may stay.—[Philadelphia Times.

Tommie—Does pour pa always say it pains him when he licks you?

Freddie—Not always; but when I dodge, and the strap takes him in the leg, I know it does.—[Truth.

"Jack, dear, I hope you've determined to swear off on something New Year's Day."

"I have."

"What is it? Cigarettes?"

"No. Milliners' bills."—[Brooklyn Life.

"That friend of yours has just arrived in this city, hasn't he?"

"Yes; how did you know?"

"Oh, he must have come from somewhere else. He hasn't a cold."—[Washington Star.

Miss Singleton (from the country)—The custom of receiving New Year's callers has died out in the city, has it not?

Travers—Not with me. When I left town this morning, my rooms were full.—[Truth.

Grace—And so you are really going to marry that widow after all? And I hear you are going to give up smoking.

Carruthers—Yes, a mutual agreement. She gives up her weeds, and I give up mine.—[Vogue.

Algy—I had a most horribly embarrassing accident once. Took off me outaway with me top-coat in church, don't yer know.

Reggy—Aw, that wasn't half bad. Why, yesterday, me twousers came unwolled on Broadway.—[Life.

She—You are always talking about the fashions. Do you think you would know the latest fashions in hats if you were to enter a milliner's?

He—Certainly.

She—How?

He (ruefully)—By looking at the prices.—[Vogue.

"Uncle Zeb," said the magistrate, "this is the third time you have been arrested this month."

"Yessir."

"How do you explain it?"

"Well, sah, dat's a new p'leeceman on our beat."

"Has that anything to do with the case?"

"I dunno, sah; only it seemed ter me dat may be he was kinder usin' me ter practice on."—[Washington Star.

PERSONALS.

....Ex-Vice President Morton had an operation on his left foot performed in Paris three weeks ago. While in England Mr. Morton was troubled with pain in his left foot. The doctors said it was gout. Mr. Morton went to Paris, and there the doctors said that the trouble was not gout, but that it would be advisable to amputate one of his toes, which was done, and he is doing well.

....President Wilson, of the school of biology of the University of Pennsylvania, in accepting the exhibit of native woods, worth $150,000, which the Argentine Republic displayed at the World's Fair, said that the approaching exhaustion of our cherry and some other woods would compel the United States to import these fine grades of wood from the Argentine Republic and other South American countries.

....George F. James of Philadelphia, general secretary of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, has resigned, his resignation to take place on January 1. He expected to start at once for Europe to carry out a long cherished desire to make certain investigations in the field of pedagogy and modern literature. Mr. James is a brother of Professor Edmund J. James of the University of Pennsylvania, and was one of the earliest advocates of University Extension, and workers for its success.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARIES.

January 1.

New Year's day was celebrated by the Romans from the earliest times, and the Christian emperors continued the custom, but abolished the heathen ceremonies and made the day a festival in commemoration of the circumcision of Christ.

1308—Swiss tradition makes this the day when the William Tell confederacy was organized, resulting in the independence of Switzerland.

1515—Louis XII. Duke of Orleans, called the "Father of His People," died; born 1462.

1651—Charles II was crowned king of Scots at Scone.

1720—Edmund Burke, English statesman, born; died 1797.

1735—Paul Revere, patriot rider, born in Boston; died 1818.

1767—Maria Edgeworth, one of the earliest American novelists, born; died 1849.

1858—Abolition of Irish Parliament and legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland proclaimed.

1810—Philip Schaff, Biblical scholar born in Coire, Switzerland; came to United States in 1844; died 1893.

1830—Paul Hamilton Hayne, poet, born in Charleston; died 1886. Salvini, Italian tragedian, born at Milan.

1852—Louis Napoleon installed as president of the French Republic.

1863—The emancipation of the slaves proclaimed.

1879—Resumption of specie payments in the United States.

1891—Terrible blizzard in Iowa and Kansas; cattle frozen to death by the thousands.

PROVISIONS.

Turkeys!

A large consignment of fine

ISLAND TURKEYS

At very low prices.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER,

348 THAMES STREET.

Phil. Stevens Groceries and Meats,

48 & 50 Thames Street.

F. B. Coggeshall,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Beef, Veal, Mutton and Lamb.

CURER OF

Celebrated Diamond C Pork Products.

Cor. Washington Sq. & Thames St.

Pondville Creamery

BUTTER.

ERNEST BAILEY,

MARKET.

254 Thames Street.

DRUGGISTS.

WM. H. COTTON,

Druggist and Apothecary,

OLD No. 145, NEW No. 238 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Hot Water Bags

AND COVERS,

Oiled Silk,

Clinical Thermometers,

Hypodermic Syringes,

Assortment of Cottons and Gauzes and everything needed in the sick room,

Geo. A. Wood, Druggist,

105 BROADWAY.

We have on hand an assortment of goods suitable for

Holiday Presents

Which will be sold at very low prices. Our stock of fine Toilet Colognes and Handkerchief Perfumes is complete. Try our concentrated Sachet Powders—fragrant and lasting.

DOWNING BROTHERS,

PHARMACISTS,

42 & 44 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Hazard, Hazard & Co.,

Successors to Caswell, Hazard & Co.,

Have just received a very complete line of

Silk, Flannel and Cashmere Lined Chamois Vests,

For ladies and gentlemen. Also **Lung and Chest Protectors** at prices lower than ever sold before in this city.

212 Thames Street.

☞Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded day or night.

For Coughs

Use Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry
Wright's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
Compound Coltsfoot Tablets,

PREPARED BY

JAS. T. WRIGHT, Ph. G.,

Registered Pharmacist,

Washington Square.

Have You tried Lang's Readymade Chocolate Icing?

It makes the most delicious Chocolate Cakes. Neither troublesome or expensive. Price 25c. per lb. can. At your Grocers, or of Lang Chocolate Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Finest Cocoa and Chocolate Makers.

EVERY housekeeper finds a slice of delicious Ham just broiled to a turn, or a dainty silver of Breakfast Bacon, furnishes a most appetizing relish with

Flesh, Fish, or Fowl.

Only Grocers who really handle the BEST GOODS will supply the **"FERRIS"** brand, but it is worth the Consumer's while to INSIST upon having these CHOICE MEATS.

"A Little Higher in Price, BUT —!"

STORAGE.

Carriages Stored or the Winter at Shanahan's office, Weaver avenue.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Old Colony System.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Sunday, January 1, 1894, trains will leave **Newport** for **Boston**, week days, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. Return, 5:45, 8:30, 11:45 a.m., 3:19, 4:35, a5:10, b6: 0 p. m. **Middletown**, c7:30, c10:15 a. m., c2:55, a5:10 p. m. **Portsmouth Grove**, c7:30, c10:15 a.m., c2:55, c5:10 p. m. **Portsmouth**, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. **Bristol Ferry**, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. **Tiverton**, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. **Fall River**, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5: 0 p. m. **Taunton**, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p.m. **Middleboro'**, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. **Cape Cod** 7:30 a. m., 2:55 p. m. **Plymouth**, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55 p. m. **New Bedford** 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. **Fitchburg and Stations on Northern Division**, 7:30, 10:15 a.m., 2:55 p.m. **Lowell**, 7:30 a. m., 2:55 p. m. **Cottage City, Oak Bluffs** 10:15 a. m. **Nantucket**, 7:30 a. m. **Providence**, 7:30, 10 15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. Return, 7:45, 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 4:20 d6:35 p. m.

☞SUNDAYS, for **Boston**, 6:00 p. m. Return, 4:30 a. m. For **Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree, Braintree, Quincy** and **New Bedford**, 6 p. m.

a Park Square Station.
b Park Square Station, boat from Fall River.
c Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.
d boat from Fall River.

J. R. KENDRICK, 3d Vice President, Boston.
A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Boston.
E. G. ALLEN, Gen'l Supt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD

Railroad & Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route."

In effect December 25, 1893.

Leave	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newport,	10 00	4 20	*8 00
Providence, arr.	12 03	6 13	9 55
Boston, "	1 25	7 30	11 00
New York, "	4 30	11 00	B
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Leave	NIGHT.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
New York,	‡12 03	....	5 01	1 00
Boston,	....	....	10 03	3 00
Providence,	....	6 40	11 13	5 09
Newport, arr.		8 35	1 00	7 00
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

*Connects at Providence with mail train due in New York at 7 A. M.
‡Except Saturdays.
‡Via Providence.
B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 2.15 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Only $2 to New York,

Via Fall River Line,

For first class limited tickets. Fares reduced to all points beyond New York. Steamers PILGRIM and PLYMOUTH in commission. Leave Newport, week days only, 9.15 P.M. Due New York 7.30 A.M. Annex boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City connects with steamer on arrival.

Returning from New York, steamers leave Pier 33, North River, foot of Murray street, week days only at 5 P. M. Connecting annex boat leaves Brooklyn 4.30 P. M. Jersey City, 4.00 P. M. East bound steamers touch at Newport at 8.15 A. M.

A fine orchestra on each boat.

For tickets and staterooms apply at the New York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Mg'r, Boston, Mass.
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BOSTON & PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP CO.

FROM

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct.

Every Wednesday and Saturday

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Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

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Derrick Wharf, Fall River,

E. H. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 11,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

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Week days only at 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport week days only at 4 P. M.

Stop at Pruyence Tuesdays and Fridays only. Stop at Conanicut Fridays only.

EXCURSION TICKETS ONLY 90 CENTS.

ONE FARE 50 CENTS. TEN TRIPS $4.

All freight must be delivered at wharf thirty minutes before boat leaves to insure shipment

A. LIVINGSTON MASON,
General Manager.

1893 TIME TABLE

Jamestown and Newport Ferry Co.

On and after Friday, Nov. 10, 1893.

Steamer Conanicut

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Newport, 6.15, 9.30 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 2.30, 4.15, *5.30 P. M. Sundays, 10.15 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.45 A. M.; 1.30 3.30, 5.00 P. M. Sundays, 9.45 A. M.; 4.00 P. M.

*On or arrival of Providence boat Wednesdays and Saturdays.

For Block Island.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Conley, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays at 12.30 P. M.; returning, leave Block Island Monday, Wednesday and Fridays at 8.30 A. M., weather permitting.

Brownie Rubber Stamps

—AT—

THE BIJOU.

A Few Calendars left; will close out cheap.

39 THAMES AND 1 CROSS STREETS.

Desirable Rooms.

FOR RENT—A suite, 69 Broadway. Consists of six rooms and one in attic, with city water, gas and bathroom, all in complete order. Also part of a large garden. Apply to T. T. Pitman, Daily News Office

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS, AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.
T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.
News, $6.00 a year, Journal, $2.00.

TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office, - - 6417-2
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The first edition of the Daily News is printed in season for the early afternoon train and for delivery in Middletown and Portsmouth.
The second edition contains the latest telegraphic and local news, and is delivered by office carriers throughout the entire city.
The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent to any address in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertisements, without special position $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpariel type (or three times as much matter in display type) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one half of these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.
Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, and guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge, if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.
Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers receive a discount on the combined rates and gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.
The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office. All orders for work in this department will be promptly filled and at reasonable prices.

Newport Daily News

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1894

A Paper of "Known Circulation."

The average edition of the Daily News per day for week ending Dec. 30, 1893, was 3264

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The old city government, like the old year, has gone out, and the new one has come in. Mayor Horton, of his own accord, at the close of a year's service, retires from office and has spoken his farewell words, thus disrobing himself of the burdens and cares of the position which he has so acceptably filled. And his successor has already taken upon himself, in due form, the responsibilities of the office to which he has been chosen. We bid him a hearty welcome, and tender him, as Newport's chief magistrate, our congratulations and support.

Mayor Fearing needs no introduction to the citizens of Newport among whom he has lived these many years, and with whose interests he has been, and still is, thoroughly identified. We have a right to expect of him an honest and clean administration, and do expect it. What the city needs is that its government shall be conducted on business principles, and that the laws shall be enforced with entire impartiality and sole reference to the public good. Municipal government deals with conditions, instead of theories, and should have nothing to do with cliques and parties, as is too often the case when self-minded or ill-balanced men are clothed with authority.

But too much must not be demanded of the mayor of Newport. His powers under the provisions of the charter are so circumscribed that in most cases he can only act through the co-operation of his official associates. While we believe this is a mistake, it nevertheless throws the responsibility largely on the City Council and the officers by that body created. Most of these are men who have served the city in various positions in former years, and like the mayor need no introduction to the general public. And the fact that the mayor and the council are of opposite politics should not lead to acts of hostility. It makes little difference to a citizen whose house is on fire what a man thinks of the tariff or free silver when he instructs the hosseman where to direct the stream. Neither is his preference between Cleveland and Harrison for President of any importance when policemen are selected to guard life and property, or laborers employed to sweep the streets. Nor do most of us care how the man votes on national questions who is to drive the horse which draws the ambulance or the emergency wagon. Above all things, there should be no politics in the management of the schools, the conduct of the health department, the keeping of the city records or the administration of justice in the courts. All these should be as free from political bias as is a grand jury room or a petit jury panel. And if our Democratic mayor and Republican councilmen will act on this principle there will be harmony in the city government and peace and prosperity among the people.

THE MAYOR'S INAUGUAL.

Mayor Fearing's inaugural, which appears in this issue, is a carefully prepared paper, which should be read and considered by all who are interested in the well-being and future prosperity of Newport. It is written in good style, is brief and to the point. An outline of its contents is unnecessary in the presence of the paper itself.

But we can scarcely refrain from calling attention to some of the points, as of especial importance. His Honor does well in recognizing the fact that the city's prosperity is closely allied and largely dependent upon its character and adaptation as a summer resort. He speaks none too strongly of its natural advantages, and calls for such improvements as shall increase the attractions already possessed. And those who take an enlarged view of the situation will agree with him that attention to these matters is of vital importance. Money expended in this direction will undoubtedly make larger returns to property owners and laborers alike than in any other. And as the mayor does well to urge the continued improvement of our beaches, harbor, parks, roads and drives, as constituting a large part of our stock in trade."

The call for a re-valuation by the assessors is important. The inequalities at present existing are too great to be longer tolerated, and it is hoped that action will be taken as advised. This and the call for improved fire department facilities should not be overlooked. As to the police department the mayor says truly: "So long as the office of chief is made the football of politics, so long will the force be poorly disciplined and more or less inefficient. The office should be held during good behavior," etc.

But, perhaps, this is enough, and we will conclude as we began, by asking every reader of the Daily News to give the inaugural a careful study in all its parts. It relates solely to home affairs, and as such is a "local" of the first magnitude.

A POLITICAL FORECAST.

The Providence correspondent of the Boston Herald, in speaking of Rhode Island politics, says, in substance, that Boss Brayton is again taking up the cudgel for Republican supremacy. He further explains that Mr. Brayton refused to take an interest in local politics so long as the party persisted in retaining certain Democrats in office, and has now only consented on the ground that hereafter there is to be a clean sweep whenever opportunity allows. This is bad news for the party, as it indicates a return to corrupt practices, such as brought defeat in those years when the Democrats were in the ascendant. Of the Senatorial situation he writes:

There is too much at stake to permit any man to run off with so great a prize as the United States Senatorship for a mere song. There has been a great deal of hard work done in getting the party into shape to elect a General Assembly, which can in turn elect a Senator, and there has been expended a great amount of money for the purpose of having that work done in a thorough manner, and the person who is sworn in as Senator, if a Republican, will be called upon to settle the bills and allow a surplus to go to the man who has made the campaign a successful one.

It is given out that the big dividends paid by the Fall River mills last year do not tell the whole story, as the average of eight per cent. was "on the stock only." If we remember rightly nobody claimed that it was on anything else, nor is it easy to see how a corporation can pay dividends to its stockholders on any other basis. Of course, in addition to the eight per cent., the mills must have earned enough to pay interest on indebtedness, and the expenses on outside investments, if such existed.

The opinion expressed in these columns when the reports concerning men out of work were first published, to the effect that they were exaggerations, is already found to be true. It is shown that in other years, not far away, the number in enforced idleness was even greater than when no such parade was made about it. The difference appears to be that nobody wanted to create a panic then, and it is to some people's personal advantage to do so now.

Eleven more indictments have been found against John Y. McKane, the Coney Island boss, and he has given bail in all amounting to $82,000, for his appearance in court. In addition to this, twenty-one other persons have been indicted as having participated in the alleged frauds, each of whom gave bail amounting to $5,000. All this looks like business.

When the McKinley tariff bill was up for consideration the general discussion in the House was limited to four days and the debate under the five-minute rule to ten. This was long enough then, and the Wilson bill, covering the same ground, should not ask for more.

The Pawtuxet Valley Gleaner closes its announcement of suspension by saying: "In perfect trust we close our eyes in peaceful slumber, awaiting the resurrection of the just. The good often die young.

Governor Russell's announcement that he is out of politics leads the New York World to say: "But the country has his address." And we may add that it is a good name to have on the political address book.

The names of twenty-five insurance companies that have gone out of business recently are given to the public. Unlike the Fall River mills, they could not earn a big dividend under present conditions.

The theory is advanced that the grip is the result of overwork on the part of its victims. That will be some compensation for those who have nothing to do.

A part of the striking hatters at Danbury have decided to return to work. That means that there has been a revival of common sense in that locality.

The conviction of Prendergast and his sentence to death for the murder of Mayor Harrison meets the approval of the country at large.

The new year comes in with bewitching smiles and graces. It is the "bud" of the season.

Incoming steamers report terrific storms at sea.

WHAT THEY SAY.

The Ames shovel industry has been established long enough to walk alone. It has any ordinary business which has been in prosperous operation fifteen or twenty years. —[Ex-Governor Ames.

There has been an unprecedented registration in Rhode Island. It is well, for having adopted manhood suffrage and abolished the majority requirement in elections Rhode Island can be truly said to be in the Union this year.—[Boston Globe.

What is contributing as much if not more than anything else to the prevailing depression is the tendency to exaggerate the distressing features of the situation. Some of this is due for political effect, but more of it is the outcome of careless statements. The result of the police census of Boston's unemployed should serve as a lesson to sensationalists as well as to political alarmists.—[Boston Herald.

The fact is no longer concealed that the police officials of New York, who have hitherto sneered at Dr. Parkhurst, are now badly scared of him. In the changed tone of the New York newspapers, and the recent utterances of Tammany men and police officials, there is apparent a belief that the fighting clergymen knows a good many important facts, and that he is quite likely to come out on top of the heap.—[New Bedford Journal.

The independent voters control the politics of the city by a large majority. The independents who carried the day on the 4th of this month are in favor of the Democrats having representation on not only the school committee, but on the board of assessors. It will be mighty poor politics for the incoming Republican administration to ignore the wishes of the men who build up and tear down city governments. Will they do it?—[Woonsocket Reporter.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

The Christian Advocate in discussing the situation says: On the main issue, however, we deem most unwise the annexation of any territory separated from the mainland of the continent of North America by more than one day's sail; and deprecate the annexation of any territory in which a large majority of the population are of other than Caucasian blood. We believe, also, that whatever will require us materially to increase our navy will promote foreign complications, maintain and develop a war spirit, and tend to a condition which in the end must greatly strain the as-yet-unsettled question of the power of the republican form to govern successfully and permanently a vast territory of diverse interests separated by sea. Further, we regard it as the height of unreason to annex any territory not furnishing a reasonable probability of developing into a homogeneous state, in which the general exercise of the suffrage can be allowed and maintained upon the principles embodied in the constitution of the United States and its amendments.

THE INCOME TAX IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The more the members of the ways and means committee study the subject of a general tax upon net incomes, the less disposed they are to adopt it. The English system, which is often referred to in support of the income tax, assesses some sort of a tax upon nearly everybody of moderate means, but it is so distributed as not to show in every case a man's exact earnings. The tax is levied under five schedules—one affecting the income from lands and houses, the second the income from farms, the third dividends and other corporate investments, the fourth the profits of business and professional men, and the fifth salaries and pensions. This classification of the tax, and the fact that the corporation part of it is paid through the corporation, keeps from the public the means of calculating a man's full income unless they are certain that it is derived from only one of these several sources. In the case of business profits, an appeal is allowed from the district commissioners to national special commissioners, when the merchant does not wish to disclose his profits to the local officers. Notwithstanding these ameliorations, there is much evasion and fraud regarding business incomes, and the conscience fund of the treasury has sometimes received as much as £11,000 sterling at a lump from some rich business man who had repented of his deceptions. The tax is very unpopular, and, in 1872, there was an organized demonstration by public meetings against it.

It was originally levied as a war measure, and promises were constantly made that it should be abandoned as soon as the necessities of the government permitted. Mr. Gladstone was frank enough, however, to declare when he asked that it be voted again for 1861, that while its abolition would be a happy mission for a chancellor of the exchequer: "I do not dare to hope that it will ever be mine." Mr. Gladstone's fears have been realized, and the tax is still in force. The rate has been changed from year to year with the varying necessities of the government, and this constitutes one of the merits of the tax, in the opinion of its advocates, that it can be raised or lowered according to the needs of the treasury without paralyzing business, as in the case of tariff changes. The yield of the tax at different percentages in various years is shown in the following table:

Year ending March 31.	Per cent. of tax.	Amount collected £ sterling.
1864	2.57	9,010,422
1865	2.40	8,258,518
1866	1.61	5,768,251
1867	1.61	5,948,495
1868	2.35	8,618,00
1869	1.61	6,350,000
1871	2.46	9,031,000
1872	1.61	7,500,000
1873	1.33	5,591,000
1874	1.33	4,306,000
1875	1.23	5 280,000
1877	3.28	15,000,000
1885	2.46	12,170,000
1890		

The limit of exemption was changed several times during the period covered, making the yield of the tax vary without indicating a corresponding change in the incomes of the country. The rate is not fixed in England by percentages, but by so many pence to the pound, which is easier for English figuring, but would be less intelligible to the average American reader than the percentages as computed in the above table. The fact that $75,000,000 can be raised in so small a country as Great Britain, at the rate of 3.28 per cent., shows the elasticity of the tax as a resource in time of emergency.

The corporation tax included in the British income tax covers only profits arising from annuities, dividends, etc., payable out of the public revenues, and the amount of these profits for the year ending April 5, 1885, was $193,592,879. A rate of three per cent. on these profits would yield about $6,000,000, but this is not all of what is included in other countries under the corporation tax, for the income from railways, canals and mines in Great Britain is included under the head of commercial income, which forms nearly fifty per cent. of the aggregate amount assessed for the income tax. —[Washington Post.

A PRESBYTERIAN MISSION HOUSE.

One of the most important steps in the history of the Presbyterian church has been taken in the purchase from the Robert L. Stuart estate of the property at the northwest corner of Fifth avenue and Twentieth street in New York, upon the site of which the boards of home and foreign missions of the church propose to build a fine eleven-story structure, to cost about $1,000,000. This structure, which will probably be known as "The Presbyterian Mission House," will shelter the two boards, and also the church erection board: it will probably also have proper provision for the publication society of the missionary boards. The cost of the ground was $650,000, thus making a total cost of about $1,650,000.

By a bequest in the will of Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, who died about two years ago, almost $1,000,000 was left to the two boards, to be used as a permanent fund, with no restrictions whatever as to the manner in which the money was to be used. Mrs. Stuart was a fervent Presbyterian, and one of the most liberal givers to Rev. Dr. John Hall's church, of which she was a member. It was her hope that a suitable home for Presbyterian mission work would at some time be built, and although she did not stipulate that her bequest was to be used for that purpose it was generally thought by the leaders in missionary circles that no more fitting tribute to so generous a giver could be paid than to carry out her long-cherished desire and build a structure that would reflect credit upon the Presbyterian denomination. John S. Kennedy, whose gift of the United Charities Building to the organized charities of the city is still fresh in the minds of New York's citizens, is the executor of the Stuart estate. He was appointed the chairman of the building committee. The purchase of the property was made in June by John E. Parsons, who is a member of the board of home missions. The ground was a part of the Stuart estate, and it was with the intention of making the building practically a memorial to Mrs. Stuart that this site was selected. The building committee consists of members of the two boards, as follows: John S. Kennedy, chairman; John Crosby Brown, Alexander Maitland, and Mr. Meigs, of Dodge, Meigs & Co. The property has a frontage on Fifth avenue of ninety-two feet, and is one hundred and ninety feet on Twentieth street. The building at present on the site is the old Stuart mansion, and is now occupied by a firm of decorators. This firm has a lease, which ends on May 1, and it is then that the first step toward building will be taken.

Rowe & Baker, architects, of 874 Broadway, were engaged to draw plans and specifications for the new building. They have been at work for several weeks, and the plans are rapidly approaching definite shape. The new building is to be eleven stories high, is to contain all the latest and best devices in sanitary and structural construction, and will probably be ready about May 1, 1895. The style of the building has not yet been decided upon, but lightness, architectural beauty and utility will be happily merged.

The ground floor on the Fifth avenue side will be rented to merchants, as will also the second and third, and probably the fourth, stories. These floors will be leased for long terms, to wholesale establishments. The westerly end of the first floor—with an entrance on Twentieth street, will be designed as an auditorium, with a seating capacity of four or five hundred people; this hall will be used for religious services, church reunions and educational or religious conventions. The remaining space of the building is as yet unassigned, but both the home and the foreign boards will have an entire floor. There will also be committee rooms for presbyteries, a meeting-place for local clergymen, several reception rooms for the officers of the church, and large meeting and social rooms for out-of-town or foreign ministers. Each of the societies will have separate libraries, with books, pamphlets and every possible facility for the study of missionary work of all denominations.

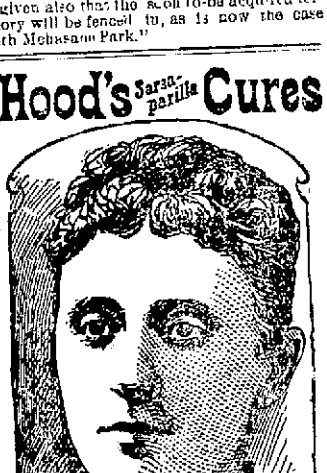
While the store facilities are to be made a secondary consideration in the planning of the building, the large revenue from these will no doubt greatly aid in the support of the societies.

The Presbyterian boards of home and foreign missions have for the last five or six years occupied the famous Lenox home, at 53 Fifth avenue, and from this centre has radiated to all quarters of the globe the missionary work of the church, of which the two boards are the almoners. Lenox Hall, as the building is now known, was built fifty years ago by James Lenox, when it was regarded as one of the finest in the city. Mr. Lenox was a bachelor and a millionaire, who died with no heirs; the building, in 1887 or 1888, not long after his death, became the joint property of the two boards. This property, which is valued at $400,000, is entirely free from debt, and a large portion of the money received from the sale of this property will, no doubt, be used in putting up the new building.

The home board was organized in 1804, and the foreign board twelve years later. Up to about five years ago the two boards were quartered together in one building, but for a short time previous to the occupation of the Lenox Hall the foreign board had its offices at 23 Centre street, while the home board was in the Stewart building, at Broadway and Chambers street. The temporary separation was caused by the great growth of the home board, but this separation, fortunately, was quickly ended.—[New York Tribune.

A despatch from Saranac, N. Y., says: "The movement in opposition to private parks has received new impetus by the report that Dr. Webb and the Vanderbilts are negotiating for sixty thousand acres in Hamilton county, and that the bargain will be closed as soon as the titles are made clear. The news is given also that the soon-to-be acquired territory will be fenced in, as is now the case with Mohansen Park."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures



Mrs. A. A. Libby

Of Pownal, Maine, was troubled with Catarrh for a long time. She began taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and says it has done "worlds of good," and that her "sufferings from an aching head and catarrhal trouble are over." Hood's Cures

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Cut Prices!

To Close Out the Robe and Blanket Stock I am Offering Big Inducements.

Cost no object; your money will pay you better invested in this line at this time than ever before.
Fine line of Skates and a Hockey Stick with every pair purchased
Poultry Food and Supplies.
Horse Furnishings, Harnesses, Harness Parts, Oils, Blacking, etc., at

GEO. A. WEAVER'S,
19, 21 and 23 BROADWAY.

NOTICE!

Our store will close every day except Saturday at 6 P. M.

J. H Barney, Jr., & Co.,
PIANO WAREROOMS,
154 Thames Street.

BILL HEADS, Statements and all kinds of Mercantile Printing At the Daily News Office

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 8 A. M.—For Massachusetts and Rhode Island—Fair; warm Tuesday; variable winds.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Jan. 1.	8 A. M.	12 M.	2 P. M.
Temperature,	27		42
Barometer,	30.15		30.08
Wind,	NW		NW
Weather,	Clear		Clear

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1.

Sun rises..... 7 h. 14 m.
Sun sets..... 4 h. 23 m.
Moon rises A. M..... 2 h. 10 m.
Length of day..... 9 h. 09 m.
Day's increase..... 0 h. 05 m.
High water, 8 h. 10 m. A. M.; 8 h. 33 m. P. M.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2.

Sun rises..... 7 h. 14 m.
Sun sets..... 4 h. 24 m.
Moon rises A. M..... 3 h. 24 m.
Length of day..... 9 h. 10 m.
Day's increase..... 0 h. 00 m.
High Water, 4 h. 03 m. A. M.; 4 h. 31 m. P. M.

Moon's Phases.

New Moon, Jan. 7, 10 h. 07 m., P. M., W
First Quarter, Jan. 14, 7 h. 03 m., P. M., W
Full Moon, Jan. 21, 10 h. 12 m., A. M., W
Last Quarter, Jan. 29, 11 h. 51 m., A. M., W.

NEW TODAY.

(NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS ARE LISTED HERE.)

Wanted—Cook; 4th page.
N. O. P. C. Co.—Notice; 1st page.
Davis & Ward—Insurance; 1st page
F. H. Child—Latest Styles; 1st page.
Fall River Line—Time Table; 3d page.
Geo. A. Weaver—Cut Prices; 4th page.
Old Colony System—Time Table; 3d page.
Perry Brothers—Vote of Thanks; 8th page.
Dry Goods Dealers—Early Closing; 4th page.
Boston Grocery—Baking Mocca Plos; 6th page.

A. P. BAKER.

FOR SALE—Cottage on Lee avenue, large enough for two families.

TO LET—A suite of rooms on Thames street, over the store of W. C. Langley & Son.
An unfurnished cottage at moderate rent on Whitfield court.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a Danish girl who speaks English, a situation to do general housework. Apply to Box 27, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A Danish girl who speaks English wishes a place as seamstress or to work with some dressmaker. Apply at Box 27, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent cook. Apply, bringing references, to Mrs. S. Powel, Gibbs avenue.

WANTED—A woman to take care of invalid and make herself generally useful. One who can go home nights preferred. Address Box 26, Daily News Office.

MANAGER WANTED—To appoint salesmen to sell the Rapid Fish Washer. Washes and dries the dishes in two minutes without wetting the fingers. $75 a week and all expenses. Easy position; no capital; no hard work; can make $100 a week. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—A competent girl at once as chambermaid and waitress. Apply to Box 23, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A good reliable agent in this city; office work. $75 to $100 per month to the right man. Must be able to carry $100 worth of stock. Address Golden Era, 9 West 14th street, New York city.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Good help and situations furnished; all kinds of work; all kinds of help; all nationalities on hand; girls, men and boys. Situations free of charge.
MRS. JENNY NELSON.
148 Thames street, corner Washington square.

TENEMENTS, FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with good board. 8 Dennison street. Mrs. Colby.

TO RENT—To small family, lower tenement on Clinton avenue, near Broadway; five rooms and two attic rooms. Apply to Wm. S. Brownell, News Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Apply at 31 Clarke street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A Good Second Hand Pair Bob Runners.
Apply to J. B. BACHELLER, Commercial Wharf.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A lady's gold watch with gold chain and small locket, valued for associations. Finder will be rewarded on leaving same at Box 18, Daily News Office.

LOST—On the evening of the 28th, at St. George's S. S., a black silk embroidered bag, with keys, of no value to any one but owner. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to 135 Rhode Island avenue.

OFFICE OF
Newport Gas Light Co,
187 Thames Street.
Newport, R. I., Dec 25, 1893.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company for meeting directors will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. K. QUINN Treasurer.

Union National Bank.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the banking room on Tuesday, January 9, 1894, at 11 o'clock A. M.
J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec 23, 1893.

Aquidneck National Bank.
Dividend No. 54.
FOUR PER CENT. payable on and after January 2d 1894.
CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., 26th December, 1893.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Executors' Notice.

LUCY H. STEWART and Hattie K. Stewart hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., the Executors of the Will of Sumner M. Stewart late of said Newport deceased, and that they are qualified to act as such Executors.
Newport, R. I. December 22nd. 1893.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Boston, Dec 30, Cat Stroman, from Liverpool.
Boston, Dec. 30, Georgian, from Liverpool.
Boston, Dec. 31, Baumwall, from Hamburg.
Liverpool, Dec. 31, Augsoman, from Boston.
Glasgow, Dec. 31, Ethiopia, from New York.
Havre, Dec. 31, La Champagne, from New York.
London, Dec. 30, Baltimore City, from Baltimore.
Halifax, Dec. 31, Oregon, from Liverpool.
New York, Dec. 30, New York, from Southampton.
New York, Dec. 30, America, from Bremen.
New York, Dec. 30, Columbia, from Genoa.
New York Dec. 30 Italia, from Palermo.
New York, Dec. 30, Burgermeister Petersen, from Rotterdam.
New York, Dec 31, Rhyland, from Antwerp.
New York, Dec. 31, La Bourgogne, from Havre.
New York, Dec. 31, Darmstadt, from Bremen.
New York, Dec. 31, Chicago City, from Bristol.
New York, Dec. 31, Virginian, from Liverpool.
New York, Dec. 31, Peruvian, from Glasgow.
New York, Jan. 1, Monomoy, from Swansea.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.
REAL ESTATE—121 BELLEVUE AVENUE.
[Those who have a little means and a little money should now buy real estate in Newport and vicinity. Many properties here as elsewhere throughout the country can under present financial conditions be secured much below the average value ruling over a number of years.]
1. Estate out on Broadway, present rents are $1,040 a year. Unused sites worth about $5,000 for new houses, sell $18,000.
2. An estate on Bellevue avenue, $40,000.
3. A perfectly equipped house in first class order, on a fashionable avenue, $8,500.
4. A country seat for summer, with superb view of Narragansett Bay and with grounds running down to the sea, $15,000.
Office, 124 Bellevue Ave.

DIED.

POTTER—In Providence, 30th ult., Charlotte Potter in her 80th year.
CORRIGAN—In Providence, 30th ult., Mary, widow of Connor Corrigan, in her 74th year.
WOOD—In Providence, 30th ult., Granville Wood, in his 82d year.
O'CONNOR—In Providence, 30th ult., Richard O'Connor, in his 63d year.
SHEPLEY—In Providence, 31st ult., Elizabeth Cogge-well, daughter of the late Rev. David Shepley.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 and 324 Thames street. Residence 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

For Over Fifty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

Positive economy, peculiar merit and wonderful medicinal power are all combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. Hood's cures.

Higher temperature, followed by cold wave. The cold wave catches you with light clothing on, and you catch something—a bad cold—but it is not so serious an affair if you have Adamson's Cough Balsam in the house.

LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

APALACHICOLA, FLA., Feb. 17, 1889.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.:
DEAR SIRS—I will write to inform you that I was afflicted with Blood Disease. I tried one bottle of S. S. S. and it gave me no relief. I was in bed seven months. I tried prominent physicians, and they could not do me any good. I saw your advertisement of P. P. P. in the Apalachicola Times, and thought I would try it. The bottle I got tonight makes seven or eight, and, oh how good I feel. I have been up ever since and at my business, lumber inspector. You may publish this if you desire. I have informed my friends that P. P. P. is life, health and strength.
M. P. BOLDEN.
Sold by all Druggists and general stores.
LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors and Druggists, Savannah, Ga

FOR SALE
Cottages—Avalon St., $2,000; Tilley Ave., $2,350; Gladding Ct., $3,100; Newport Ave., $3,900; Howard St., $3,400; Charles St., $3,000; Friendship St., $3,300; Clinton Ave., $4,000; West Broadway, $1,500; Webster St., $2,700; Sheffield Ave., $950; Thurston Ave., $4,800.
Two-tenement Houses—Howard St., $5,500; Poplar St., $3,300; Warner St., $2,800; Tilley Ave., $3,000; Broadway, $5,000.
TO RENT.
Store on William St.; Store on Long Wh'f.; Store on Oak St.
OFFICE, 24 BROADWAY.
Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

NOTICES.

January 1st, 1894.

On and after this date, we, the undersigned, hereby agree to close our respective stores at 6 P. M. daily, Saturdays excepted.
It is also agreed that the Saturday closing hour be 9 P. M.
KING & McLEOD,
WM. SHERMAN & CO.,
S. A. GOLDSMITH & CO.,
JAS. H. HAMMETT,
WM. B. SHERMAN, JR.,
GEO. BOCKRAY.

NOTICE of CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that on and after January 1, 1894, they will form a co-partnership under the name and style of

James H. Wilson & Sons,

for continuing the carriage making business at No. 15 Mann avenue heretofore conducted by James H. Wilson.
The patronage of old customers and new is respectfully solicited.
JAMES H. WILSON,
RAY B. WILSON,
JOHN H. WILSON.

1532.
National Bank of Rhode Island.
OF NEWPORT, R. I. Dec. 30, 1893.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after January 2, 1894.
T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

Union National Bank.
THE usual semi-annual dividend will be paid on and after January 2, 1894.
J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.
Newport, R. I., Dec. 29, 1893

Newport National Bank.
THE Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four and one half per cent (4½) payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1894.
H. C. Stevens, Cashier.

1532.
National Bank of Rhode Island of Newport.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business that may legally come before them, will be held at their banking rooms, No. 203 Thames street, on Tuesday, January 9, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M.
T. P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

First National Bank.
NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 29, 1893.
A Dividend of five per cent will be paid at this bank on and after January 2, 1894.
NATH'L SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Newport National Bank.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank for the election of directors will be held Tuesday, January 9, 1894, at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

BY TELEGRAPH
To the Associated Press.
SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

IN THE USUAL FORM.

New Year's Reception at the White House.

Washington's Official Social Season Opened.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The official social season in Washington began today with the regular New Year's reception at the White House, the first held in two years. A year ago to lay the Presidential household was in mourning for the death of Mrs. Harrison, and official special functions were generally suspended.

There was nothing in today's reception that differed materially from those of former years. There was the same profusion of flowers and growing plants, the same wreaths of smilax twined on chandeliers, and the same banks of potted foliage plants in the fireplace and windows of the reception rooms. The members of the diplomatic corps were in coats of divers colors, but all trimmed with gold lace. The officers of the army and navy also lent brightness to the scene by their uniforms, simpler and plainer than those of the diplomatic dignitaries, but nevertheless imposing.

Just after the reception began, and while the carriages of members of the diplomatic corps were arriving at the entrance to the mansion, an old woman appeared and created a scene. The President, she said, owed her a bill, and she wanted the money right away. She would take possession of the White House, and stag there until Mr. Cleveland opened his purse. It was a case of no pay, no go. The statement of the fact that today was a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, and that no debt could be legally collected until tomorrow, had no effect on the old woman, but physical force and some strong moral persuasion induced her to go to a police station.

The receiving party stood in the blue room, an oval-shaped apartment, tastefully and elegantly decorated. This room was Mrs. Harrison's pride, as the red room, recently decorated, is Mrs. Cleveland's. A few minutes after 11 o'clock, while the members of the diplomatic corps were arranging themselves for saying "Happy New Year," the Marine Band, stationed in the public lobby, struck up the usual "Hail to the Chief." The people who crowded the big wide hallway which separates the public from the private part of the mansion knew what that meant, and all eyes turned to the old-fashioned, quaint-looking staircase at the end of the corridor. In a minute a flutter of a woman's skirt was seen at the turn of the staircase, and a whispered "Here they come" announced the appearance of the receiving party.

Colonel John M. Wilson and Captain Fitcher of the army, both fine-looking men, headed the line, in full uniform. Immediately behind them came the President, with Mrs. Cleveland on his arm. Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson followed, then came the Cabinet officers and their wives, with Secretary of State and Mrs. Gresham leading.

In the blue room there was a bevy of matrons and young girls, to whom the honor of standing "behind the line" had been accorded. The President, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Stevenson and the ladies of the Cabinet formed themselves in a line from door to door of the blue room, and the reception began.

Manchester Ship Canal Open to General Traffic.

MANCHESTER, Jan 1.—The Manchester ship canal was open to general traffic today, and Manchester thereby becomes a port of entry, with all the benefits that accrue to such a port. The weather was fine.

Freight Collision in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1.—Two Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern freight trains collided yesterday morning near Greenville. The head brakeman on the east-bound train was killed, and Engineer John Jones of the west-bound train was injured by jumping into a wire fence. Both engines were completely demolished and four cars were destroyed.

THE ARMORY COMMISSION.

The Newport members of the armory commission, Mayor Horton, ex-Senator Burdick and Representative W. P. Clarke, met Saturday, and decided to advertise the sale of the buildings on the lot purchased for the site of the armory, and to advertise for plans, the competition to be open to Newport architects only and to close February 1. The plans must follow the general ideas of the commission. The commission, or at least the Newport members, is determined to push the project as rapidly as possible, and expects to be ready to commence work as early in the spring as the weather will permit, so that employment may be given to as many men as possible. Major Harcourt on Saturday signed the order for the payment of the sum of $12,500 to A. O'D. Taylor for the site for the armory. The commissioners have had their ideas of what is needed in an armory greatly enlarged by their visit to the "small" armory at Lawrence, and now feel satisfied that the money available will not be sufficient for the purpose, though enough to make a good start.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. Elijah Cornell and Mr. Thompson came from Bristol on Saturday to attend the mission meeting. So small an audience gathered that it was thought best to adjourn to the house of Captain John M. Brownell and hold a college meeting. The gentlemen spent the night with Captain Brownell, and returned to Bristol on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Dyer are in Providence, helping care for their daughter-in-law, Mrs. William O. Dyer, who has been seriously sick with pneumonia, and now has the grip.

Mr. Charles N. Chase of Barrington has been visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Alonzo Borden, who has been sick for many weeks, does not as yet show any improvement.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Holman have been entertaining for the last week, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Devol, Mrs. Holman's parents.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet with Mrs. Samuel Sherman, on Tuesday at 2 P. M.

A letter has been received from Mrs. O. S. Schultz, superintendent of the Beraehah Orphanage, College Point, Long Island, thanking the donors for the money and clothing sent for Christmas. A part of the money was used for a chicken dinner for the children, and the rest for coal.

Mr. N. S. Greet will give a chalk talk at the Christian Church, South Portsmouth, on Tuesday, January 9, at 7:30 P. M.

Mrs. William Anthony has been quite sick for several days.

Although the traveling was bad on Sunday, there were almost the usual congregations in attendance at most of the churches. At the Methodist Episcopal Church, the usual praise and prayer meeting was held in the evening; at its close half and hour's recess was given, and then a watch meeting was held, until the new year came in.

THE REGISTRATION.

The registration for the year closed Saturday night, and the total number of names on the book is 1,625. During the day up to five o'clock 78 persons registered, and during the evening 63 more, making a total of 141. There was no rush during the last hours, and in the last half-hour only one person appeared to put his name on the list. The city clerk kept his office open until half past nine, and finally, the workers declaring that they had no more voters to bring in, the office was closed, and no more names can be placed on the list for this year's voting. Both the Republican and Democratic parties have been actively at work since the city election in October, and the comparatively few names put on the list in the last week of the year is due to the early efforts of the workers. It is said that both sides have scoured the field and left no names off the lists which could be obtained. The registry voters include a large number of foreigners who have not yet taken out their final naturalization papers, and a considerable number of young men, who will come of age during the year. These will be fully qualified before the end of 1894 and will be put on the voting lists in time to vote at either the state, city or Congressional elections. The total number registered is 424 greater than last year, and 23 less than in 1891.

ZOROASTER AND THE PARSEES.

Rev. Mr. Cutler gave the third in his series of lectures on the Oriental religions at the Channing Memorial Church last evening, his subject being "Zoroaster and the Parsees." The lecture, in brief, is as follows: In tracing the history of Zoroaster and his followers we are going back not only to our own forefathers in Asia, but are actually touching upon the origins of Judaism and Christianity and Mohammedanism. The Persian religion seems to have been fully developed before the Jews were forced to live as captives in Babylon; and when Cyrus, a disciple of Zoroaster, took that city his empire was extended to all western Asia, and Judea became one of its provinces. Persian ideas then freely passed from Babylon to Jerusalem, and in their gratitude to the new king the Jews hailed him as "the servant of Jehovah," "their deliverer" and guardian. From the East the Jews derived their doctrines of creation, and Eden, and the fall of man, and the serpent or Satan, and the deluge, and the hosts of good angels and bad demons, which forever wage war for the control of the universe.

The easiest solution of the problem of evil was to Zoroaster the theory of dualism, that light and dark, truth and error, virtue and vice, divide the world and struggle for supremacy. Not only do angels, demons, good men and women join in this contest, but also plants and animals and all created things. The great god Ormuzd leads the hosts of truth and goodness, while Ahriman is the arch-fiend who marshal the armies of evil. The spirits which dwell in heaven need not descend to take part in this strife; as pure and peaceful angels, they may remain in spiritual places. But, if they choose, they can become human and mortal; and then as true souls must fight the good fight for Ormuzd. The three cardinal virtues are true thoughts, true speech, true deeds; these three lead to eternal blessedness. In this divine combat, every man is aided by his guardian angel, or Fravashis, who follows him everywhere and is the medium of divine grace. Although sacrifices of blood and priestly ceremonies were not essential, bodily purity and purity of mind were necessary, before entering a temple where a sacred fire was kept constantly burning as a symbol of the infinite light and life of the world. The Zoroastrian Bible, the Zend-Avesta, is a book of sacred laws and pious hymns. The Parsees have been called "the Jews of India," since they were driven from their own land by the Mohammedans and live in exile, still clinging to the faith of their fathers, and trusting that at last their great and glorious doctrines will find favor among all men. Twelve hundred years ago they were driven out of Persia and had to hide in the mountains or dwell in or about Bombay. They are a bright, intelligent, enterprising people, as well as devout and religious. As they do not care to proselyte, their numbers do not increase. Their simple fire altar may be found in every household, and they may pray and worship without the aid of a priest. The Parsee wears a pure white garment, bound round him with a certain knot, and whenever this knot is undone, at morning and at night, he repeats the four main points of his creed, viz.: "To believe in one God, and hope for mercy from him only; to believe in a future life and hope to be worthy to enter it; to do good, as you would be done by; to believe in Zoroaster as law-giver and to hold his writings sacred." The wicked shall suffer for all their cruelty and deceit; but, at last, when all are purified, all souls shall enter into immortal bliss.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

FATHER MATHEW TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

President—Daniel E. Doherty.
Vice President—Patrick F. Walsh.
Recording Secretary—John L. Butler.
Financial Secretary—Richard F. Walsh.
Treasurer—William P. Egan.
Marshal—Timothy J. Sullivan.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Michael F. Butler.
Directors—Patrick Fitzpatrick, Charles Gilroy, Maurice E. Crane, Edward Twomey, John Murphy, John P. Casey.

NEWPORT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 295.

President—George H. Clarke.
Vice President—William C. Trangle.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. D. Dunkerly.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles M. Barker.

SECOND WARD POLITICAL CLUB.

President—John E. Sullivan.
Vice President—W. H. Corcoran.
Secretary—James A. Girr.
Treasurer—Joseph T. Donovan.

MAYOR FEARING.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

1893 of the city of Newport will reveal a system, or lack of system, of valuation that is manifestly unjust. I would earnestly recommend your honorable body to order your board of tax assessors to make a revaluation of the improved and unimproved real estate in this city. Of the taxes as assessed and paid in 1893, the people dwelling and owning property south of a line drawn east and west from the harbor line up Young street, Bowery, East Bowery and Dresser streets to the ocean, were taxed for $14,493,500, or 50.22 of the whole real estate tax paid in the city. The personal property tax for 1893 in the same section was $2,713,100, or 38½ of the whole personal property tax in the city. These figures do not, of course, include churches or schoolhouses which are by law exempt from taxation, nor do they include the taxes upon property owned in other parts of the city by individuals residing in the limits named.

In return for this large percentage of the total taxation of the city which they pay, these people get what benefits? The entire area mentioned is covered by the beats of three policemen during the day, and from 1 A. M. until 7 A. M. two of these beats, the outlying one and another, are merged into one—the times when all beats where possible should be made smaller.

In the way of protection from fire there is a steam fire engine and hose reel on Young street, near Thames, and a hose reel on Thames street, corner of Sharon court, and there is a condemned hook and ladder truck kept in the ward room on Young street. This is all. Under the proper heads of police and fire department I shall make some suggestions regarding this locality which I trust you will see your way clear to carry out.

CITY HALL.

There can be no citizen of Newport who has ever had any business to transact with the city government who is not convinced of the necessity of a new City Hall. This statement has been made for years by each incoming mayor with no result. I would suggest your appointing a non-partisan commission of three men, entirely out of the city government, to look into the matter, and lay before you as soon as may be the results of their investigation. The city is now paying over $600 a year rent for offices which should be in the City Hall. I am sure that intelligent action taken immediately upon this matter will enable you to present a proposition for the erection of a new City Hall to the voters of this city at the spring election, which I feel certain they will consider favorably.

EARLY TOWN RECORDS.

Let me call your attention to our early town records. Their condition is well known to all lawyers, and to those of us who have had to consult them. When the British evacuated this island in 1779, they carried away with them the records and other valuable papers belonging to Newport. The transport in which they were placed was sunk at Hell Gate, but was later raised and taken to New York, where the records remained until 1782, when, at the request of the town council of Newport, and assisted by the efforts of General Washington, they were returned. Their condition is easily imagined. Much might have been preserved at that time by recopying, but the poverty of the town prevented, and they have steadily faded to this day, with the exception that, in 1857, a transcript of a portion of the records relating to town council business was made. But the volumes containing probate matter and land evidence still remain uncared for. Something should be done at once to rescue such of these records as can be saved. This matter has been deemed of such importance in other cities that large sums have been voted to carry on such work. I would suggest to you, however, to follow the example of your sister capital, which, in 1845, deposited with the Rhode Island Historical Society, a large mass of its earliest documents and records, in not nearly as bad a condition as our own, for safe keeping, deciphering and recopying.

As much time and a certain amount of expense will be necessary to examine and copy these records, I would suggest that you pass an ordinance placing certain town records of Newport previous to 1780 in the care of the Newport Historical Society, a body incorporated by the state (said society to erect previous to their receipt a satisfactory fireproof receptacle), with the understanding that the society make a careful examination and recopy such deeds, wills, and other matter as may be deciphered, adding thereto copies of authentic documents of like nature that may be obtained from other sources.

To aid the society in this work, I would recommend that the City Council make a small appropriation annually for a few years. In this way, at a very small cost, we can in time obtain a valuable record of the transfer of real estate, and of other doings of our people from the settlement of the town. The result will be of immense value to our citizens, and as Newport's history of surpassing interest, second to none in New England, this effort on your part will greatly aid the state in the work, already commenced, of preserving its early records.

You may gain an idea of the demands to see these records of early date, which, on account of their condition, have to be refused, from the fact that last summer four hundred and forty-seven persons inquired for them of the society.

STREETS AND HIGHWAYS, SEWERS AND SIDE WALKS.

Newport possesses many beautiful natural features that serve to attract visitors, and cause them to make it their summer home. In most cases they have added to the city's attractiveness, for, building their homes upon her rock-bound coast line and uncultivated pasture lands, they have caused her "desert to rejoice, and blossom as the rose." In no other city of the world can such examples of the landscape gardener's art be seen as are here in evidence. No city affords such an opportunity to her visitors and citizens to view and compare the finished work of all the celebrated landscape gardeners of the time, surrounding houses and cottages, palaces and mansions, designed by architects of world-wide fame, erected and dwelt in by those whose names are famous in the worlds of science, art, literature or fashion as Newport does in her cliff walk or her Bellevue avenue—the former sustained by private munificence, the latter at the public expense. Let us try to make the latter and all our public streets worthy of the former.

Our beaches, harbor, parks, roads and drives constitute a large part of our stock in trade, and it is of the greatest consequence that all of them should be kept in a high state of perfection. As we have few manufacturing industries and but little commerce, we should see to it that those natural attractions are not destroyed. On the contrary, they should be cherished, so that our city may be, in fact, what she has been so often called in fiction, the "queen of watering places."

I trust that some means may be found to carry out little by little the plans of your park commissioner, made, as they are, with the aim of beautifying our city. Those plans in full, as they were presented to the board of aldermen last fall, would call for a very large sum of money to complete, either public or private, but I cannot but feel that with intelligent discussion over ways and means between your committee on streets and highways and the park commission, much of a good beginning may be made. Much good may be done by such a commission if composed of unprejudiced men acting for the city's best interests. Such commissions in the past have too frequently been discovered to be cleverly laid plans to further private rather than public ends. With but few exceptions most of our public streets are in fair condition.

On Thames street the worn asphalt blocks should be replaced as soon as noticeably bad, and not allowed to remain until deep ruts and hollows have been worn. The part between Marlborough and Bridge streets is in bad order, never having been properly replaced; otherwise the street is in fair order. The widening of the most important part of this street has been of great benefit to public traffic. The completion of that widening north to the square and south to the Postoffice should prove of such advantage to the abutters as to make them willing to complete such widening under similar conditions to that already widened.

Broadway, Spring, Levin streets and Bath road have been broken into so many times to repair the street railway tracks, Bath road also by the water works, that with less than the usual amount of wear (these repairs rendering them from time to time nearly impassable) the roadbeds are in a very bad condition. Except a few parts of Bellevue avenue where pieces of Telford-McAdam roadbed have been built in former years, most of this important thoroughfare is not in good order. I would suggest that it would be well for the city to rebuild every year about half a mile of this avenue in the same excellent manner in which Kay street has been rebuilt, replace the curb where needed with new granite ones, construct the best Telford-McAdam roadbed, and lay good sidewalks of brick and asphalt blocks.

The Ocean drive has been kept in very good condition except that portion near Collin's beach, which was opened twice in the height of the season by the water works company to lay and relay their pipes. Several of our streets, notably Red Cross avenue, Old Beach road at its eastern end, Bull and Touro streets, which have been covered this season with crushed stone, need more rolling, with the addition of a little binding material of some kind. When properly finished they will be fine roads.

The manholes in the sewer in the middle of Bowery street should be paved around with cobbles or granite blocks; as left they are dangerous stumbling blocks for every horse that passes. In this street, particularly, and in East Bowery, or wherever the street has been torn up to put in pipes or to make repairs of any sort, more attention should be paid to the refilling and placing the roadbed in good order.

The approaches to the Old Colony steamboats and to the railroad depot, although not owned entirely by the city, should for the benefit of the traveling public, be put in better shape. The question as to what proportion of such betterments should be borne by the city and who shall be taxed for the remaining portion is one to be decided by your city solicitor.

The cleaning and watering of our streets should be a question of more importance than it has been. They should be cleaned and watered regularly, and should be cleaned, as far as possible, until frost prevents work. Thames street with its hard asphalt surface should not be swept without watering, otherwise, even in cold weather, the dust raised does more damage and is more disagreeable than the dirty street would be.

Some provision should be made so that every year more salt water should be used in sprinkling the streets. This matter of clean streets, kept well watered, is one that may effect the public health of our city.

There are but few of our streets now that are not provided with good sewerage. In this matter, as soon as a new street is partially built upon, the city has generously provided, and should continue so to do, a proper means of sewerage. There are in the oldest portions of the town, certain old brick and stone sewers, most of them very near the surface, that should be replaced with new pipe sewers. Some of these old sewers may be found extending back of the State House across Broadway and down Farewell street. Others, I think, exist in Sherman, Touro, Mary, Pelham and John streets, and in Sunnyside place, extending to Bath road. Modern sanitary drainage condemns such sewers as menaces to public health. They should be replaced, as suggested, with pipe sewers of sufficient size to carry off the increased amount necessary as the neighborhoods drained by them increase in size and population. All new sewers should be laid with that possibility in view, and we should not put in sewers large enough only for the present, that we may have to dig up and increase in size in the near future. More care should be used in making private connections with our sewers. To insure a perfect connection, so that the sewer trench should be properly refilled, and the road bed replaced in good order, all street connections as far as the street line should be made by men in the city's employ. More adequate provision should be made to facilitate the cleaning out of our sewers, and flush tanks should be built at the head of the principal ones.

It is asserted by some of our citizens along Washington street that the outlet pipe leading from the settling tank across the harbor is partially filled up, and does not wholly perform the duty for which it was intended. This should be examined and remedied, for it is very important that as much of our sewage as the outlet pipe capacity will carry when entirely clean should be discharged beyond the breakwater.

During the past year the state has enacted a new statute regarding the sidewalks in the city of Newport, and already many have been repaired and placed in safe condition by the city workmen. It would be well if a special appropriation for sidewalks should be made, and some standard form having been adopted, a certain amount of new sidewalk should be built each year until all were in good condition. As there are certain ordinances of the city relating to sidewalks that seem to many to be at variance with the state statute as passed, I recommend your committee on ordinances, in consultation with your city solicitor, to carefully revise all ordinances of the city relating to that subject. I would advise the recommendation by that committee, in consultation with the city solicitor, of one ordinance covering the whole subject, and in conformity with the new statute, for enactment by your honorable body.

All corporations permitted by law to tear up the streets of Newport should be held strictly amenable to the ordinance requiring them to replace the roadbed in good order. More attention should be paid to the carrying out of this ordinance by the street commissioner than has been done in the past. The salary of the street commissioner should be raised to a sum sufficient to allow him to give his whole time to city business.

There is too much promiscuous moving of houses around the city. The fire hydrants

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

History of a Pain.



Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER ended it, as it ends all pain.

Dose.—One teaspoonful in half glassful of water or milk (warm if convenient).

LOCAL NOTES.

—Dr. Rankin continues to improve.

—Mrs. R. C. Derby held a reception this afternoon.

—Mr. F. M. Ware is spending the winter in New Orleans.

—All outdoor work at the Training Station has been suspended until spring.

—Mr. Jeremiah Galvin, formerly of this city but now of New York, is in town.

—Watch night services were held last night at Touro Chapel, every seat being occupied.

—Mr. Rook, son of Mrs. E. F. Rook, gave a New Year's dinner at the Club Cottage last night.

—Mr. F. P. Garretson is back from New York, where he and his family are spending the winter.

—The property of the Marquis du Croisic was sold at mortgagee's sale today, and brought just the amount of the mortgage. The purchaser was Mr. S. H. Honey, attorney for the mortgagees.

—Lieutenant Commander Sturdy has returned from leave, and resumed his duties at the Training Station. He is acting commander during the illness of Captain Bunce. Lieutenant Newton has gone on his holiday vacation.

—The new year was ushered in this morning by the Channing chimes, by a very vigorous whistle on a passing steamer in the bay and by various other noisy demonstrations, which, however, did not disturb those who went to sleep early.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. Edward J. Burlingham conducted the services at St. Matthew's yesterday.

Mrs. J. Truman Burdick and Howland Burdick of Middletown were guests today of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burdick.

Another lot of "green goods" circulars was received here today. This circular has the regulation newspaper clipping, but is not just like those received previously. It is very similar, however, and the would-be purchaser is instructed to direct a despatch to Thomas Jefferson, 37 York street, Jersey City, New Jersey. It is understood that a Jamestowner was caught by these sharpers some time since, to the extent of several hundred dollars.

Mr. Daniel Watson has sold for Professor Charles W. Larned of West Point, N. Y., a tract of land on the corner of Wolcott and Hamilton avenues, and containing about 57,000 square feet, to Mrs. Mary H. Clarke of Jamestown and Mrs. Lizzie A. Helmick, wife of Lieutenant E. A. Helmick, U. S. A.

THE KIND THAT CURES



JOHN C. JEFFRIES, Worcester, Mass.

A Wonder in Worcester!

A Grateful Husband and Father Says of his Wife:

"Thank God, She is Well!"

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA IS CHEAPER AT $1.00 PER BOTTLE THAN ANY OTHER AS A GIFT, BECAUSE IT'S "THE KIND THAT CURES."

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—DANA'S SARSAPARILLA has been such a Godsend that I must let others know. For the last 10 years my wife has had very poor health, complaining of severe bearing down pain, also pains in back and limbs. Her blood was so poor that it would appear to stagnate in blotches all over her limbs. She tried the different Sarsaparillas and was treated by Physicians in Mass., N. Y. and N. J., but found but little if any relief.

Five months ago I bought her a bottle of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

It helped her so much I bought three more, and it seems almost impossible to describe the change it has wrought. THE BLOTCHES HAVE DISAPPEARED, also the pains in side and limbs, no more bearing down pain or tired feeling. THANK GOD, she is a WELL woman to-day.

Hoping this may induce others to try it, I remain, Yours resp't, JOHN C. JEFFRIES.

175 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

This is to certify that I sold Mr. Jeffries DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, and believing him to be an honest, truthful person, and do not believe he would make a false statement in regard to its merits. Yours respectfully,

FRANK H. TENNEY, Druggist.

No. 203 Pleasant St.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc.

Of perfect purity, Of great strength. Economy to use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

Now is the Time

To buy that

MANDOLIN OR VIOLIN

that you know your friend wants. What happiness a piano would bring into the home. Think of it. For your friend learning the violin we have some beautiful Violin Scarfs. Every piano student needs a Music Roll, and we have a fine lot of them. Large Music Boxes at cost. Fine Banjos and Guitars. All substantial and useful presents for the holidays.

JOHN ROGERS,

310 THAMES STREET.

Big Bargains

—IN—

Fine Note Paper,

For 10c., 11c., 23c. and 21c. a box.

Children's Paper,

In fancy boxes, for 9c., 21c. and 14c.

Good Commercial Note Paper

5c. a quire.

Irish Linen Paper 10c. a quire.

Envelopes, 5c. and 10c. a package.

—AT—

A. C. Landers's, 167 Thames St.

DRY GOODS.

TOWELS.

A good assortment of Hemstitched Towels at very low prices.

A very good quality at 25c., better ones at 35 and upward.

Fine Hemstitched Damask Towels at 42c.

C. M. DOCKRAY,

204 Thames Street.

FOR Lamp Shades.

Ladies making Lamp Shades will find all supplies,

Silks, Laces and Frames,

—AT—

WM. B. SHERMAN, JR.'S,

COR. THAMES AND MARY STREETS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

—AT—

James H. Hammett's,

166 Thames Street.

J. E. JONES & CO.,

18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Arcade,

PROVIDENCE.

Holiday Goods.

Buy sensible gifts this year We have them in the form of Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Pocketbooks, Ladies and Misses' Garments, Hoods, Knit Jackets, Blankets, Napkins and Table Cloths.

SPECIAL VALUES IN

12 1-2c. and 25c.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT FRASCI'S.

We are offering a larger assortment than ever of Christmas Candies, Bonbons, Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias and Tree Ornaments at fabulously low prices.

For instance, we have Candies from 10c. per pound upwards. Chocolate Bonbons from 25c. per pound up.

Our Chocolate goods are made on the premises, of the purest and best material the market affords, and covered with the famous Stollwerck Bros.' chocolate, of Cologne, Germany.

You can buy of us Christmas Boxes and Cornucopias from 2c. upwards. It will pay all who are in need of sweets for the Holidays to give us a call and compare goods and prices.

Our Famous Excelsior Broken Candy at 20c. per pound cannot be beat in this or any other city.

A full line of Plain and Fancy Cake, Ice Cream and Ices always on hand. A liberal discount to Churches and Parties getting up Christmas Trees. Respectfully,

CHAS. F. FRASCH,

170 THAMES STREET.

THE New Household Sewing Machine,

Which never fails to please,

Can be purchased at the lowest prices at

C. BANNING'S,

67 BROADWAY.

Agency for Old Staten Island Dye House. Established 1819

BALL PROGRAMS

At the Daily News Office.

THE WORK OF THE SHELTER BRIGADE.

The Salvation Army believes in sociology as well as heartology. Indeed, beneath its tricolored flag these two are very much intertwined, and made as twin handmaidens to serve each other. Separate them, and the one becomes empty sentiment, while the other degenerates into "charitable patronage."

Sociology, like religion, must consist in something more than theory. In economic questions, as in religious, the great lack has been in their practical side. We have found that true sociology consists not merely in a correct knowledge of the status of society, but in bringing help and deliverance to those who suffer for want of them. Too long, alas! has this science been a mere system of theorization, stored away in the minds of men as a medicine, to be used only in case of an epidemic. We need in these virulent times the administering of the remedy. It is the help of true social measures, united with the power of salvation, that has brought real divine comfort and relief into thousands of homes visited by our shelter and slum workers.

While the average captain (of whom there are now over eleven thousand in command in the Salvation Army) seeks by the aid of song testimony and personal appeal to win from the liars of sin and meshes of iniquity the unsaved of his congregation every night, the officer in charge of the Food and Shelter Brigade, or Social Wing, is exerting a personal influence over the unfed, unclothed and unworked applicants who nightly appeal for assistance.

Side by side with each other in this and other cities are two powerful agencies effecting the uplifting and upbuilding of those who have been dragged down low and helpless in the social scale—the Food and Shelter and the Slum brigades. A touching and lengthy story of these two important branches it would not be difficult to write, did time and space permit; and in speaking of the Shelter Brigade, or Social Wing, we must content ourselves in dwelling upon but a few phases of this fascinating work.

Now, first, it must not be for a moment supposed that the classes reached and benefited by these social apostles are composed exclusively of those who have no intelligence and refinement. On the contrary, it would surprise the unsophisticated and uninitiated to learn the large proportion who have known every refinement, careful training, and the highest education that are found among the list of Lazaruses who throng our shelters and refuges.

We have sometimes reflected that could all those who have applied to us for food and clothing and work who were once found in the higher walks be gathered together, it would test the capacity of one of the largest buildings to accommodate them. Musicians, artists, lawyers and clergymen alike, who have been drawn into the maelstrom of misfortune and sin, pitifully plead at the same door with slum-born and criminal-nurtured ones, for tangible sympathy and help. Yet it is not for the fallen in the higher walks or for the vicious that the shelters are particularly inaugurated. The primary object of our Food and Shelter is to help those who, while still honest and painstaking, have, through some misfortune or twisted circumstances, been left to go adrift, without work, without home, and, what is worse, without a friend.

How often have we found that between the life of want and the life of sin, between the life of misfortune and that of crime, there is a point at which the unfortunate can be saved—saved to gaining livelihood, to honor, and to self-respect!

But it must not be supposed from the above that we do not deal with the fallen one as well as those in danger of falling. Could one stand behind the counters of one of our crowded shelters, whether in New York, Buffalo or San Francisco, he would at once become impressed with the variety of cases that come to our notice—all the way from the young man who, fresh to the great city, has become beneath its subtle and cunning influences, to the poor, ragged, dishevelled castaway who spends his nights in covered trucks or beneath some damp archway. The good Samaritan in the Social Wing not only finds the man stripped by thieves, but the one stripped by the hands of disease and the gaunt fingers of hunger.

There are four classes who frequent our shelters, to all of whom this poor man's refuge proves acceptable and grateful:

1. The thoroughly vicious and criminal classes.

2. The unfortunates who, whilst honest and deserving, through sudden misfortune have lost their occupation.

3. Those who have acquired drinking habits, and who, through inebriety, have lost position and all belonging to them.

4. The foreigner who finds himself not as in his native country he supposed, the early possessor of the yellow metal, but hopelessly in want and despair.

If it be asked, are you able to give some help to all these classes? we gratefully reply, yes. And the following figures, which represent but three of our shelters in this country, will speak for themselves of the number who have come beneath the influence of this special branch. During the twelve months ending November, 1893, 80,891 meals have been provided at a nominal sum, 51,648 beds have been supplied to homeless people, 6,360 have been furnished with employment. The number of beds provided in all our shelters throughout the movement is considerably over two million, while the meals given to the hungry destitute reach over three million. —[Harper's Weekly.

VEGETARIANS VERSUS MEAT EATERS.

The following abstracts from an article copied from the London Spectator give a very clear idea of both sides of an old and much-mooted question:

Pedestrian ability (referring to the European walking match) is no proof of health whatever; and as to endurance, who that know anything of the subject ever put forward any serious doubts? If there is one thing certain about the races which eat on meat, it is that they can march. Sikhs and Hindostanees, who and whose ancestors have lived on millet and milk (animal food) for two thousand years, can walk rapidly as long as life remains in them. A Sepoy regiment will walk a European regiment to death, on food which their competitors would pronounce wholly insufficient to sustain vigorous life. A Hindostanee carrier, with a weight of eighty pounds on his shoulders—carried, of course, in two divisions hung on his neck by a yoke—will, if properly paid, lope along over a hundred miles in twenty-four hours, a feat which would exhaust any but the best-trained English runners. Indeed, the relation between the power of walking and what is properly called "physical strength" is a very slender one. Bengalees, who are a feeble folk, are often tireless walkers; and many comparatively feeble Englishmen can walk all day with far less fatigue than men who in a struggle would throw them on their backs in five minutes. Weight has much to do with it, and lung condition, and above all a certain soundness of the sinews which has no more relation to the strength of those sinews than the tenacity of a fiber, silk for example, has to its bulk.

Nor is this confined to any particular race. Highlanders fed on milk and porridge, are the most active gamekeepers in the world; and half a century ago the best rough masons in Scotland, the best ploughmen in England, were men reared on a diet in which meat played no part. Those facts prove that men can live and grow strong when fed only on vegetarian food; but they do not prove that providence or evolution, in providing us with flesh-tearing teeth, made a wasteful blunder. The health of the vegetarian races is not equal to that of the races which eat both flesh and farinaceous food. They live, on the average, at least ten years less. They die of disease much more readily—so readily that in the face of some diseases, small pox especially, they seem to have no resisting power at all; and for certain forms of exertion, especially those which involve strain on the spine, they have nothing like equal strength. As to energy, there is no comparison. The flesh-eating races have mastered the world, and the northern Asiatics, who eat meat, have, with their comparatively insignificant numbers, conquered the innumerable vegetarians of India whenever they have invaded them. Indeed, when energy is required as well as strength, the vegetarians instinctively recur to a flesh diet. Our own miners eat much meat, and there is a carefully authenticated Indian story which seems almost conclusive. A Hindoo tribe contracted with the Peninsula Railway Company to do the cutting work essential for the ascent of the railway over the Western Ghauts. The work was terrible, and had to be done at speed; and after a few weeks' experience the tribe found it hopelessly beyond their powers. As the pay was very good, and their pride as workmen deeply involved, they were almost in despair; but fortunately the whole tribe, and not a division of it, had taken the contract. They called, therefore, a caste meeting, decided that during the continuance of the work they were at liberty to eat beef, finished their contract with perfect success and much profit, and were thenceforward strict vegetarians again, with intermissions for the sake of business.

We believe the truth about vegetarianism to be this; that it injures those who adopt it after being used to the flesh diet; that it absolutely requires a large consumption of milk; but that, at the cost of some energy and much power of resisting disease, the majority of men can live on vegetables (and milk) without any grave reduction in their physical strength. The truth is, they have always had to: to abandon flesh diet is not to advance, but only to go back to the involuntary practice of the majority of the uncivilized. Vegetarians can do most kinds of hard work—not all—as well as their neighbors, and can do sedentary work probably a little better, though from diminished energy they are usually not so much inclined to do it. They lose a recurrent pleasure of much value, the satisfaction of being full-fed—your vegetarian feeling hunger frequently and sharply—but they gain quite remarkably in the cost of their food. Economy is the unquestionable "pull" of vegetarianism, and we should say the only one.

As to its moral advantage, it rests on no evidence at all. Meat eating is said to develop brutality, but as a matter of fact it is the civilized and self-controlled classes who are the greatest eaters of meat. The English better classes are the largest and most habitual eaters of flesh, and are on the whole the best men extant; and the Tartars, who eat only meat, are not a bit worse than the Hindoos, who live entirely on grain. There is not the slightest moral difference perceptible among the poor who get meat and the poor who avoid it. Hunger is a foe to morality; but the method of relieving hunger, provided the food is honestly acquired, matters nothing to morality. The vegetarian races are as cruel, as lustful, and as wilful as the flesh-eating peoples, and decidedly more vindictive; at least we would rather offend an English artisan with two flesh meals a day, than a Sicilian sawyer fed on macaroni and melons. There is nothing to be made of that argument, or its relative, the brutality of killing animals for food. It is awfully brutal not to kill them. We wonder if the people who repeat this argument so glibly, and who are really more shocked by the ugly look of shambles than by any destruction of life, have ever reflected for a moment how animals die when they are not killed by human beings. They die either of bites or kicks from other animals, or of disease usually painful and protracted, or of starvation—the latter being, so to speak, the regular course of death arranged by nature.

* * * * *

Of course, to those who deny the right of man to take life—as the Hindoo in theory does, though he makes a large exception for sacrifice, and does not deny the right of killing in war—this argument is worthless; but then they must logically go a step further—refuse to eat fish also, eggs, because they have potential life; and animalcules, because life cannot be measured by size. Indeed, we are not sure that they should stop even there. In these days of hyper-sensitive faddists, we are almost afraid to suggest it, lest some man with a conscience should be moved not to eat at all; but it is not proved that plants are devoid of life. Suppose their movements and likings are conscious (as consciousness, say, as a hen's fear of a chalk-line), what would an unhappy "vegetarian" on principle resolve to do? He would have to live on sand, or depart as a tiger would if it were suddenly afflicted with a moral sense, from a world so badly organized that nothing within it can exist without destroying some other life.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

The failure of either the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary of the Navy to make any recommendations this year for the transfer of the revenue cutter service from the Treasury Department to the navy was a serious blow to the advocates of this project. It is understood that the subject, which was agitated to a nearly successful conclusion last session, will not be revived during the present Congress. Revenue marine officers appreciate the fact that without the co-operation of the heads of the two departments there will be no hope for legislation in this direction.

It is understood the officers will make an effort to secure relief for their service in another way, their efforts being directed toward the creation of an independent retired list for the revenue service. Senator Gorman, it is said, will father a bill for this purpose, and hopes to get favorable action by the Senate commerce committee at an early day. Objection to creating a civil retired list in any form has prevented the creation of a retired list for the revenue cutter service heretofore, but the growing demands of the service make it imperative that some method should be devised by which all the men on the active list shall be able to perform active duty. At present several of the officers, either through age or other disability, are unfitted for duty, and yet they must be kept on the list, where they prevent the appointment of capable men and prevent the promotion of deserving officers of lower grades, who are performing the duties of higher grades.

Officers of the revenue service are much interested in the recommendations made by Secretary Carlisle for more new vessels. During the extra session two vessels were authorized, one to replace the wrecked Gallatin on the New England station, and one to replace the Johnson on the great lakes. Appropriations for both these vessels are to be made in the sundry civil appropriation, and the Secretary recommends the construction of four more—one cutter for the great lakes, to replace the Perry, ordered to the Pacific; two for the Pacific station, and a small boarding vessel for San Francisco. It is hardly probable that all these vessels will be authorized at the present session of Congress, on account of the condition of the treasury.—[Washington despatch to New York Herald.

REPLENISH THE TREASURY.

It is not a pleasant outlook for the treasury that it has to face New Year's Day with the lowest available cash balance that has existed in many years. January is necessarily a month of heavy payments. Interest falls due on the first, and the sugar bounty is then in large part to be paid. Meanwhile every payment that lawfully could be deferred has been put off, and the actual disbursements have been reduced to the lowest practicable point. Such matters as public buildings and improvements, where the law is permissive but not mandatory, have been almost wholly laid aside, and it is estimated that at least $100,000,000 authorized by law, and the expenditure of most of which would be desirable and beneficial, is needed to carry out the law in these directions. With all these extraordinary precautions, it is certain that the treasury balance by the close of January will have fallen to the neighborhood of $72,000,000.

We confess that this situation appears to us not without its absurdity. The resources of the country are practically unlimited. Its credit is so firmly established that competent financiers are confident that the government could make a temporary loan at two and a half per cent., or even at two per cent., and with no expense for commissions. The Democratic party is in possession of the executive and both branches of Congress. It has been placed in power to reform and reduce the tariff, which the people at two national elections have condemned. It finds the treasury deliberately gutted by the Republicans and extreme protectionists, with the avowed object of preventing or embarrassing tariff reform. Its leaders know that under the continuous appropriations fastened on the treasury by the Republicans there can be no immediate or serious reduction of expenditures. Congress has been asked by the Secretary of the Treasury for authority to borrow a moderate amount on low interest for a short time, as the need may arise. Instead of granting this authority promptly, as without question it ought to do, the majority in Congress is dawdling over propositions to increase the burden of taxation and to revive the odious and costly and unfruitful income tax. If that is not the height of absurdity we are at a loss to conceive what would be.

Some of the Democrats seem to think that a loan would be unpopular. Possibly it would be in some parts of the country, where the situation is not understood. But it would not be nearly so unpopular as any possible device in the way of taxation. Moreover, a proper loan would be distinctly and immediately beneficial at this time of general stagnation. It would give use and circulation to money that is now idle. It would serve the interests of government creditors who are being put off in an inevitable but discreditable fashion. It would give work in an honest and decent way to many who need work. It would relieve Congress from infinite perplexity in the performance of its proper duties. It is the only sensible and business-like way of dealing with the situation.—[New York Times.

STAMP COLLECTING.

One of the best things about stamps is that so many of them, having great value for other reasons and in other ways, can be obtained at small cost. Fine collections of coins, or expensive bric-à-brac can be made by the wealthy only. Many very fine stamp collections are the property of boys or girls, or of older people, in moderate circumstances. This small cost, combined with the great value of stamps as a means of giving wholesome and profitable pleasure, accounts for the great and growing popularity of stamp collecting in this country and Europe.

The craving for knowledge is one of our strongest and certainly most worthy desires. Stamp collecting ministers directly to this; its educational value is great already, and is constantly increasing.

The knowledge of modern historical events in a concise and definite form is one of the possessions of the thoughtful stamp collector. We have, in Spanish history, the futile insurrection of Don Carlos, 1873-75, clearly marked by the issue of stamps which he caused during those years, and the face of the pretender in our albums keeps the fact definitely in our minds. The change from King Alfonso XII. to the regency and the baby king Alphonso XIII., born in 1886, no boy collector will forget. Nor will the girls fail to remember that in 1891, soon after the death of the old king William III., a charming girlish face made its appearance on the stamps of the Netherlands. These are but two instances showing how recent historical events are recorded by stamps.

There is scarcely a stamp-issuing country which does not exhibit on its stamps the changes of government since it began their issue. Fathers and mothers who have lived through these changes of government, but who may have forgotten the dates, will appreciate the means which their children have in stamps for preserving the knowledge in a definite and suggestive form.

It would not require much argument to prove the value of a collection of stamps as a means of education, had they been in use as long as coins, for example. Think of having the portraits of all the emperors of Rome, from Augustus to the fall of the empire, upon a series of stamps like our own United States issues, engraved by ancient workmen as skilful as our modern engravers. The simple and worn designs upon ancient coins would have small value as historical relics in comparison with such stamps. Had the invention of printing and the use of steam been events of two thousand years ago, we might have had such priceless relics. Now it is reserved for future generations of stamp collectors to glory in the rare and beautiful issues of the great American republic, beside which Rome in her palmiest days was no larger than the pygmy to the giant. Stamps as teachers of history will be more appreciated in the future than they can be in the present.—[January St. Nicholas.

THE PRESIDENT HAS NO RIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

The President of the United States has no personal right in the House of Representatives. He can send it messages, but it is not obliged to extend any courtesies in the way of quarters on the floor. No doubt he would be courteously treated if he should come, but he never has come during the regular legislative sessions, and probably never will. But in the Senate it is different. The relations between the President and the upper chamber are close and confidential. It passes upon his nominations, and can be very agreeable or disagreeable if it sets out. There is a President's room there, and he has a right to come into the chamber and deliver his message in person if he sees fit. President Madison appeared in the Senate frequently. During executive sessions there is a chair for the President beside the Vice President's, though it does not get warm with any frequency. It is one of the traditions of the Senate that the President has a right to take possession of the Vice President's chair while he is delivering a message, but no President has ever availed himself of the right, and that small boon is still left to the second officer of the government.—[Washington Post.

A PLACE FOR MAJOR THROCKMORTON.

Major Charles B. Throckmorton was yesterday appointed assistant superintendent of the street cleaning department in New York city. His salary will be $3,500 a year, and he will have special charge of the re-organization of the stables.

The appointment will especially interest regular army circles. Major Throckmorton was in the Second artillery, United States army, and is now under a court-martial sentence of five years' suspension from rank, on half pay. He was charged with drawing checks on banks in which he had no funds, and with selling his salary warrants. The original sentence of the court-martial was dismissal from the service, but President Harrison changed it to suspension. He was recommended for this appointment by ex-Secretary of War Stephen B. Elkins and ex-Secretary of the navy B. F. Tracy, among others. In a letter Mr. Elkins said the court-martial findings did Major Throckmorton an injustice. General Tracy wrote: "No fraud or attempt to defraud was proved against him. No one lost a dollar by the transaction complained of, and there is nothing against him which should prevent his appointment to a civil position." The officers of the Lincoln National Bank also exonerated Major Throckmorton from all blame as to checks drawn on that institution. United States Senator Proctor wrote that he could see nothing in the charges that showed moral turpitude. C. P. Huntington held Major Throckmorton entirely blameless, and Frederic R. Coudert also wrote a strong letter of recommendation. In a letter which Commissioner Andrews sent to Major Throckmorton, notifying him of his appointment, he said that he would esteem himself fortunate in securing his services. President Barker of the tax department recently declined to appoint the major a deputy tax commissioner.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen,

For winter wear, buy a pair of

PORPOISE, CORK SOLE or RUSSIA GRAIN BALMORALS

—AT—

Seabury's,

212 THAMES STREET.

RUBBERS

Ladies' High Button Overshoes,
Men's Light Buckle Arctics,
Ladies' Storm Rubbers,
Ladies' Common Sense Rubbers.

SLIPPERS.

Men's Velvet Slippers, 80c, $1, $1.25
Men's Leather Slippers, $1.
Men's Russet Slippers, $1.25, $1.75.

NORMAN,

160 Thames Street.

FINANCIAL.

National Bank of Rhode Island of Newport,

No. 303 THAMES STREET, NEAR THE POSTOFFICE.

The Oldest Bank in the City.

Organized as a State Bank in 1795. Nationalized in 1865.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes and Chests for Silver to Rent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Drafts drawn for one pound sterling and upwards, payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the Azores (or western islands). London correspondent—Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.

Also sub-agents for sale of Cheque Bank Cheques, payable in any part of the world.

Drafts also drawn on Bankers in Paris, payable in francs, on Berlin in marks, on Copenhagen in kronors, etc., etc.

All business entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention.

DIRECTORS

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Stocks, Bonds, Grains, cash or margin. No interest charged on New York stocks.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT.

We buy and sell Bills of Exchange on and make cable transfers of money to Europe, Australia and the West Indies; also make Collections and issue Commercial and Traveling Credits, available in all parts of the world.

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£ FOREIGN EXCHANGE. £

Exchange on all parts of Europe for sale at current prices. London Correspondents, Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Paris Correspondents, Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co. Foreign money bought and sold; also uncirculated currency and silver.

A. S. SHERMAN, Merchants' Bank.

NEWPORT POSTOFFICE.

Office hours 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 8 to 9 a. m. Money order and registry open 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Mail Schedule. Dec. 1, 1893.

NEW YORK AND SOUTHERN—Open, 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 7:30 p. m.; close, 9:30 a. m., 8:50, 7:30 p. m.

WESTERN—Open, 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 6:30, 7:30 p. m.; close, 9:45 a. m., 2:30, 3:50, 7:30 p. m.

FOREIGN—Open, 9:30 a.m., 1:30, 7:30 p.m.; close 8:45 a. m., 3:50, 7:30 p. m.

BOSTON AND EASTERN—Open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:30 p. m.; close, 7:15, 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:45, 7:30 p. m.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 2:30, 7:30 p. m.; close, 7:15, 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:45, 7:30 p. m.

FALL RIVER—Open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:30 p. m.; close, 7:15 a. m.; 12:30, 2:30, 4:45, 7:30 p. m.

NEW BEDFORD—Open, 9:30, 11:30 a.m., 6:30 p.m.; close 7:15 a. m., 12:30, 4:45, 7:30 p. m.

BRISTOL FERRY—Open, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; close, 4:45, 7:30 p. m.

PORTSMOUTH, TIVERTON AND LITTLE COMPTON—Open, 9:30 11:30 a. m., 7:00 p.m.; close, 7:30 a.m., 12:30, 4:45 p. m.

SOUTH PORTSMOUTH—Open, 7:00 p. m.; close, 7:30 a. m.

WICKFORD—Open, 9:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m.; close, 9:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.

JAMESTOWN—Open, 2:30 p. m.; close, 11:30 a.m.

BLOCK ISLAND—Open, 11:30 a. m.; close, 1:2 m.

Sunday—Mails open 7:30 a. m.; close 5:30 p.m.

‡Monday, Wednesday and Friday. †Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Collections from Street Boxes.

Middletown line,	4 00		4 45
Broadway—Whitehall,	4 05	10 00	4 51
Broadway—Howard Ave.,	4 07	10 03	4 54
Warner—Gould,	4 10	10 07	4 58
Broadway—Caleb Earl,	4 13	10 10	5 01
Broadway—Hull,	4 15	10 13	5 04
Willow—Second,	4 19	10 21	5 12
Washington—Elm,	4 21	10 24	5 15
Thames—Bridge,	4 24	10 27	5 18
Washington square	4 27	10 30	5 21
Thames—Mary,	4 29	10 33	5 24
Spring—Touro,	4 30	10 38	5 27
Kay—Bellevue Ave.,	4 32	10 39	5 30
Kay—Brinley,	4 34	10 41	5 32
Kay—Ayrault,	4 36	10 44	5 35
Rhode Island avenue,	4 39	10 47	5 38
Catherine—Gibbs Ave.,	4 42	10 50	5 41
Beach—Red Cross Ave.,	4 46	10 54	5 45
Catherine—Greenough,	4 48	10 56	5 48
Cottage St.,	4 50	10 58	5 51
Newport Reading Room	5 00	11 49	6 00
Pelham—Corne.	4 55	11 04	5 55
Spring—Mill,	4 57	11 06	5 57
Thames—Church,	5 00	11 09	6 00
Thames—Pelham,	5 02	11 11	6 02
Business Men's Ass'n.,	5 00	11 15	6 06
Spring—Dearborn,	5 13	11 24	6 15
Thames—Wellington,	5 16		6 20
Bellevue—Narragansett,	5 35	11 30	6 35
Bellevue—Bellevue Ct.,	5 40	11 34	6 39
Bath road,	5 45	11 35	6 44
Bellevue—Pelham,	5 50	11 40	6 47

Sunday collections made two hours earlier than later collection.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH

Location of Boxes.

3 City Hall.
4 Downing street and Bellevue avenue.
5 Brown & Howard's wharf and Thames street
12 Third and Poplar streets.
14 Thames and Poplar streets.
15 Old Colony Round House, private.
16 Second and Cherry streets.
21 No. 4 Engine House, Equality Park.
23 Marlboro' street and Broadway.
24 Bull and Kay streets.
25 Broadway opposite Bedlow avenue.
26 Broadway and Malbone avenue.
27 Catherine street and Rhode Island avenue
28 Gould and Warner streets.
29 Kay and Everett streets.
31 Police Station.
32 Hazard avenue
34 Mary and Spring streets.
41 Custom House, Franklin street.
43 Levin and Thomas streets.
44 Bath road and Gibbs avenue.
45 Spring and Pope streets.
46 Parker avenue and Annandale road.
51 No. 6 Engine House, Thames street.
52 Bellevue and Narragansett avenues.
53 East Bowery and Freebody streets
54 Bellevue and Duncroft avenues.
55 Bellevue avenue and Ledge road.
57 Coggeshall and Wheatland avenues.
62 Connection and Marchant streets.
163 Beacon Hill.

Fire Department Signals.

FIRST ALARM—Number of either box repeated four times, followed by thirty strokes on the church bells.

SECOND ALARM—22 (1 1 1) struck after a first alarm.

GENERAL ALARM—6 (1 1 1 1 1) struck after either the first or second alarm calls out the whole department.

STILL ALARM—2 (1 1) strokes calls emergency corps.

PRACTICE—1 (1) stroke preceding an alarm from either box indicates that the alarm is for practice, and not for fire.

RECALL—3 (1 1 1) strokes after either alarm indicates that the fire is under control and relieves the companies held in reserve.

FIREWARDS' SPECIAL—3 (1 1 1) strokes calls the Firewards to headquarters in special session.

OFFICERS' SPECIAL—1 (1) stroke within thirty minutes after the firewards' special, calls all foremen and assistant foremen to headquarters.

DEPARTMENT SPECIAL—7 (1 1 1 1 1 1 1) strokes within thirty minutes after the firewards' special, calls all the firemen to their respective stations, foremen and bell ringers reporting promptly at headquarters for orders.

TIME AND TEST OF ALARM—1 (1) stroke at 12 M. and 6 P. M.

Police Department Signals.

POLICE SPECIAL—123 (1 1 1 1) calls all policemen not on duty to report at Police Station.

School Department Signals.

Thirteen—(1 1 1 1) strokes at the following hours only, viz:—At 8 15 A. M.—No morning session; at 11 40 A. M.—One session; at 1.15 P. M.—No afternoon session.

General Information.

Keys of the fire alarm boxes are placed with the residents in the immediate vicinity of the several boxes, also with all the policemen.

Key holders upon positive information of a fire in their immediate vicinity (nearer to that box than any other) may unlock the box and if the small gong in the box is not striking, may pull the hook down once, and let go; if the small gong in the box does not immediately respond by striking the number of the box, and the fire alarm bells are not striking, do not hold down the hook or pull it a second time, but proceed promptly to pull the next nearest box, as the failure of the box to respond on either the gong in the box or on the alarm bells would indicate something wrong with the box or circuit, with which the adjacent boxes would not be affected, as they are arranged on separate circuits.

Key holders are instructed that a box must never be pulled for a fire seen at a distance, or their keys entrusted to boys or irresponsible persons.

One stroke of the alarm bells, or two strokes, with an interval between them, only indicates that the alarm is being tested.

The Chief Engineer will use the fire alarm to transmit his orders to the whole department or any details thereof.

The above details, signals, etc., will be observed and obeyed as a general order and will supersede all others on and after March 13, 1893.

JOHN E. LAKE, Chief Engineer.

John H. Crosby, Jr.,

BELLEVUE AVENUE,

DEALER IN

FINE GROCERIES.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Vegetables of all kinds, Choice Teas, Pure Spices and Coffees, Butter and Cheese from best Vermont and New York dairies constantly on hand. A large variety of Standard Canned Goods; also a complete assortment of goods usually kept in a first class store.

A large quantity of New Type Faces

Which are pretty and can be used with fine effect.

DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

GROCERIES.

Coffee.

If you want the best coffee why don't you try my 50c. Java and Mocha, 3½ pounds for $1; none better in the world.

Teas.

If you want the most value for the least money, try my 35c. Oolong, Japan or English Breakfast. There equal cannot be found in the city.

D. E. YOUNG,

130 Thames Street.

Christmas trade is over and I am now ready for solid business.

I SHALL SELL

For the balance of this week,

22 lbs. Granulated Sugar for $1; Hungarian Flour (the best milled), $4.50 per bbl., $2.40 for half bbls., 60c. per bag Welcome Soap, $4.10 per box; best N. O. Molasses, 50c. per gal. (this is, I am sure the best quality I have ever seen); Fancy Beauty Hebron Potatoes, 90c. per bush; 3 lbs. Diamond Creamery Butter, $1; 3 lbs. best Java Coffee, $1; 3 1-2 lbs. good Java Coffee, $1; 2 1-2 lbs. best Formosa or English Breakfast Tea, $1; 3 lbs. good English Breakfast Tea, $1.

I have a new lot of those handsome Florida Oranges and Lemons at 15c, 20c. and 25c. per doz.

James A. Eddy,

Cash Grocer,

377 & 379 Thames Street.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday

OF THIS WEEK,

The Merrell & Soule Co, will prepare and bake pies from their celebrated None Such Condensed Mince Meat, and everybody is invited to call and taste them and see what a delicious mince pie can be made from this preparation, and how little trouble it is to it

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Nothing Succeeds Like Success

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ESTABLISHED 1854.

Franco-American Soups,

Pickled Little Neck Clams and Mussels, Canned Shrimps, Roast Larks, Whole Ox Tongues, Whole Boneless Hams, Armour's Chicken, Ham and Tongue, New Nuts, Raisins, Citron and Currants, Acme Stringless Beans, Sifted Early Peas, Dressed Asparagus, French Glace Fruits, Florida Oranges, Grape Fruit and Tangerines, Dates, Figs, Malaga Grapes, Plum Pudding, Punch Sauce, Roquefort and Gruyere Cheese, Coffee, Imported Cigars.

C. Sherman & Co.,

243 & 245 THAMES STREET.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro' street. Office hours from 8 A.M. to 2 P. M.

CREW EXHAUSTED.

Worked Two Weeks to Save the Schooner Rosa A. Muller.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 1.—The 3-masted schooner Rosa A. Muller, bound from Falmouth, Jam., to Boston, with a cargo of logwood, was towed in here yesterday leaking so badly that her crew were scarcely able to keep her afloat.

Captain Edward McClain told a tale of intense suffering of his crew for the past two weeks.

The Muller carries about 700 tons and is 11 years old. She is owned in Portland, Me. The tug T. A. Scott found her off Montauk point yesterday morning signalling for help. The schooner was leaking like a sieve.

The Scott put her steam pumps into the vessel's hold, and the tired seamen turned in to rest.

The schooner was subsequently beached on the flats in the harbor in order to keep her from sinking to the water's level.

Hung on a Bar.

The Muller sailed from Falmouth on Dec. 7. While coming out over the bar at Falmouth in charge of a pilot the vessel struck and pounded badly, so that she began to leak. She hung on the bar nearly half an hour and then floated and was put to sea, leaking slightly.

In a strong northeaster, on the 19th inst., the vessel tore her leaks open so widely that her crew have had to pump steadily ever since to save their lives. At times the crew was almost completely disheartened.

The schooner encountered heavy and head winds, and, with the constant pumping night and day, the suffering mariners experienced much difficulty in handling sail.

On Dec. 20 during the fierce northwester, the schooner's flying jibboom was carried away and her bowsprit sprung.

All of the hands are thoroughly exhausted tonight from toil and cold.

The vessel will probably be stopped up and towed to Boston.

THEIR LAST SESSION.

Club of Five Organized Fifty Years Ago Disbands at the Hub.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—One of the most unique and remarkable clubs of its kind in history held its 50th annual session at Young's Hotel last night. It is composed of five gentlemen, all of whom formerly resided in Concord, N. H., who have met on the night before New Year's for the past 50 years. Every session has been complete, all of the members being present.

The club was formed in 1849 under the name of the "Mystic Five," the agreement of the members being that they should meet each year as the guests of some member of the club, and should attend the weddings and funerals of each other. It was further agreed that the wives of the members should also be present at the annual gatherings.

The members of the club are J. C. A. Hill of Concord, N. H., Dr. Charles A. Tufts of Dover, N. H., Joseph S. Abbott of Washington, D. C., Dr. William W. Hurd of New York city and George A. Blanchard of Concord, N. H. All of the members married, and for many years 10 plates have been set at each annual supper. For some years past, however, there has been one vacant chair, the wife of Dr. Hurd having died. The chair, however, decorated with flowers, has always occupied a prominent position at the table.

The record of the "Mystic Five" has no parallel, the nearest approach to it being that of a club of 12 English gentlemen, who metannually for nearly 20 years, until death made the gathering impracticable. All of the members of the club, with a single exception, still enjoy good health, and all are very prosperous.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

As to the Number of Men Who Are Unemployed at the Hub.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The labor leaders of this city are indignant over what they term "the farce of the police census of the unemployed." The police claim to have made a house to house canvass, and as a result the total number of unemployed was given out as 5063. Labor leaders ridicule the work of the police, and state that they have not made even a fair attempt to ascertain how many people were idle.

It is stated that at the meeting of Carpenters' union 33 last Friday night out of 214 members present 149 declared that the police never called at their homes to investigate. This, it is claimed, is the same story made at other labor meetings since the returns have been made. The Central Labor Union relief committee will hold a special meeting, when arrangements will be made for a new census.

A DOLLAR A WEEK.

Edward Atkinson Thinks It Sufficient For Working People to Live Upon.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Edward Atkinson, the political economist, delivered a lecture before the Equity Union yesterday on "Capitalists and the Labor Movement." In the course of his remarks he endeavored to show that the capitalists were the class that made it easy easy for the working people to obtain the necessities of life so cheaply by their competition in the extension of commerce. He then explained at length how it was possible for the working people to live on $1 per week by a system of cooking which he had made a study of for the past five years. The audience listened attentively to the plan, but it was easily seen his audience was not in sympathy with him.

Smith and Cross Are Alive.

BRIGHTON, Me., Jan. 1.—A letter to relatives of Loren Smith and Arthur Cross, the hunters who were supposed to have been murdered, states that they are waiting at the Northeast Carry, Moosehead, for the lake to freeze for them to cross and come home. Who the murdered men are still remains a mystery.

DEATH RECORD.

Nathaniel W. Wheeler, of Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine fame, died at Bridgeport, Conn., at the age of 73. During his life he took an active part in all city affairs and has represented Bridgeport in the state house of representatives and senate for a number of terms.

Benjamin F. Tallman, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Me., died at the age of 92. He was several years grand worthy patriarch of the Maine grand lodge, Sons of Temperance.

William Richardson, prominent in Brooklyn for many years as a railroad magnate, is dead. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him paymaster in the federal army.

"IT."

My dear friend, do you not understand? And yet I can readily believe it. You think I have gone mad. It may be that I am a little unsettled in my mind, but not in the way you suppose.

Yes, I am to be married. That is all.

I may add that I am scarcely acquainted with her who will be my wife tomorrow. I have met her but four or five times. She is not at all unpleasing to me. She is short, stout and blond. She is not rich. In fact, she is just such a young girl as you may find by the hundred in the middle class families, without any remarkable qualities one way or the other.

"Then why should I marry?" you ask.

I marry in order that I may not be alone.

I do not know how to put it so that you may comprehend it. I scarcely comprehend it myself And then you will pity me and despise me in just so far as the condition of my mind is miserable.

I cannot bear to be alone. I must feel some one near me, some one who can talk, who can say something, no matter what it be, because—because—I cannot admit it without shame—because I am afraid when alone.

Oh, I see that still you do not understand me. I am not afraid of a danger that is seen and understood. If a burglar should enter, I could kill him without flinching. I am not afraid of ghosts. I have no fear of the supernatural, for I believe in the utter annihilation of every being who disappears.

Then—yes. Then—oh, well, I am afraid of myself. I am afraid of being afraid, afraid of the paroxysms of my mind, which is losing control of itself, afraid of that horrible sensation of unreasoning terror.

Laugh if you will. But it is frightful and incurable. I am afraid of the walls, of the furniture, of familiar objects, which take on to my disordered vision a sort of animal life. I am afraid, above all, of the dreadful confusion of my thoughts, afraid that my reason is deserting me, overwhelmed and maddened by a mysterious and intangible fear.

At first I feel a vague disquietude passing through my mind, while a shudder runs over my body. I look around. Nothing! And yet I would rather see something. What? Something comprehensible, for I am afraid solely because I do not understand my fear.

I speak. I am afraid of the sound of my own voice. I walk. I am afraid of the unknown presence behind the door, behind the curtain, inside the closet, under the bed. And yet I know that there is nothing anywhere. I turn suddenly because I fear what is behind me, even though there be nothing there and I know it.

I become agitated. I feel my agitation increase. I lock myself in my room. I bury myself in my bed, I hide myself under the clothes and crouching there, trembling, rolled up like a ball, I close my eyes desperately and remain thus for an indefinite length of time, with the knowledge that my candle is still burning on the table and that I ought to rise and blow it out. And yet I do not dare. Is it not frightful to be in such a condition?

Formerly I never felt so. I used to go home tranquilly. I came and went about my apartments with nothing to disturb the serenity of my soul. If any one had told me that some malady of fear, unreal, foolish and yet terrible, would seize on me one day, I should have laughed him to scorn. I used to open doors in the darkness with assurance; I went to bed slowly and without bolting myself in, and I never got up in the middle of the night to make sure that the doors of the room were tightly closed.

My terror originated last year in a singular fashion. It was on one damp night in autumn. When my servant had left after dinner, I asked myself what I should do. I walked up and down my room for awhile. I felt weary, dejected without cause, unable to work or even to read. A fine rain was beating against the panes. I was sad, overpowered by one of those fits of melancholy which make one feel like crying, which make one want to talk with some one else, with any one who can lighten the dreariness.

I felt deserted. My rooms seemed to me empty and cheerless as they never had seemed before. An infinite and heartrending solitude surrounded me. What should I do? I sat down. Then a nervous impatience took possession of me. I got up again and began to wander about aimlessly. Perhaps I was slightly feverish, for my hands, which I had held clasped behind my back as one often does when walking slowly, were burning, and I noticed it at the time. Then all at once a chill ran down my back. I thought that the dampness had entered the house and that I had better make a fire. I did so. It was the first time that season. I sat down again, idly watching the flames, but soon the impossibility of keeping quiet caused me to rise, and I felt that I must arouse myself—must go out and find a friend.

I went out. I called on three acquaintances, none of whom was at home. Then I reached the boulevard, determined to meet some one I knew.

It was depressing weather. The wet pavements glistened in the lamplight. A damp rawness, such as freezes one by sudden chills, a heavy coldness, filled the street and seemed to stifle the gas flames.

I went on at a moderate gait, repeating disconsolately to myself, "I shall find no one with whom to talk."

I entered several of the cafes from the Madeline to the Faubourg of Poissoniere. Gloomy looking people seated at the tables did not seem to have vitality enough to finish their drinks.

I wandered thus for some time and then turned homeward. I was very calm, but very weary. The janitor of my flat, who usually retired before 11, opened the street door for me at once, contrary to his custom, and I thought, "Oh, well, another tenant has doubtless just gone up stairs."

When I leave my rooms, I always lock the outer door. I found it only latched, and that startled me. I supposed, however, that some one had brought a letter for me during the evening.

I entered. My fire was not out yet and faintly illumined the room. I took a candle to light at the hearth, when, glancing around, I perceived a man seated in my armchair, warming his feet, with his back toward me.

I was not afraid. Oh, no, not in the least. A very plausible idea entered my head—one of my friends had come to see me. The janitor, informed by me when I went out, had said that I would soon be back, and had lent his pass key. And all the circumstances of my return passed through my mind in a second—the street door opened at once and my own door unlocked.

My friend, whose hair alone I could see, had gone to sleep before the fire while waiting for me, and I stepped forward to wake him. I saw him perfectly now, one of his arms hanging at his side; his head, inclined a little toward the left, certainly indicated sleep. I asked myself, "Who is it?" for I could not distinguish his features. I put out my hand to touch his shoulder. It met the wood of the chair. There was no one there. The chair was empty. Great heavens, what a shock!

I started back at first as if a terrible danger had appeared before me.

Then I turned, feeling that some one was behind me. Then at once an imperious necessity to look again at the armchair made me wheel around once more. And so I remained standing, ready to fall, gasping with terror, and so completely unnerved that I could not even think.

But I am a self possessed man, and soon my reason returned. "I have been the victim of a hallucination; that is all." And I immediately began to reflect upon the thing. Ideas come quickly at such times.

I had had a hallucination. That was an undoubted fact. Now, my mind had been all the time perfectly clear, acting regularly and logically. My brain was therefore in its normal condition. My eyes alone had been deceived, and they in turn deceived my mind. My eyes had perceived a vision, one of those visions which cause ignorant people to believe in miracles. It was an optical illusion, nothing more, caused perhaps by a slight congestion.

I lit my candle. I noticed while stooping toward the fire that I was trembling, and I rose with a start, as if some one had touched me from behind. Certainly I was not at all calm as yet.

I took several steps. I spoke aloud. I sang in an undertone several refrains.

Then I locked the door of my room and felt a little reassured. No one could enter now at any rate.

I sat down and pondered for some time over my adventure. Then I went to bed and blew out the light.

For some minutes all went well. Then I felt that I must look around the room, and I raised myself on my elbow.

There was nothing left of the fire save two or three glowing coals, which showed just the feet of the armchair, and I thought I again saw the man sitting there.

With a rapid movement I lit a match. I had been mistaken. I saw nothing at all.

I got up, however, and hid the chair behind the bed.

Then I made all dark again and tried to sleep. I had not lost consciousness five minutes before, in a dream, I saw as vividly as in reality all the scenes of the evening. I awoke from the fright, and having lighted the candle I remained seated in bed, not daring to go to sleep again. Twice, however, slumber overtook me despite myself for a few seconds. Each time I saw the thing again. I thought I had gone mad.

When day dawned, I felt cured and slept quietly till noon.

It was all over—all over. I had had a touch of fever, the nightmare—what you will. In short, I had been ill. I thought myself nevertheless extremely foolish.

I was very gay that day. I dined at a restaurant, I went to the play, and then I started to return to my rooms. But as I approached the house a strange inquietude seized me. I was afraid of seeing It again. Not afraid of It—not afraid of Its presence, in which I did not at all believe. I was afraid of more trouble with my eyes, afraid of the hallucination, afraid of the terror which would overpower me.

For more than an hour I strayed about the streets; then, at last, I felt so much ashamed that I entered the house. I was gasping for breath so that I could scarcely ascend the stairs. I remained for 10 minutes on the mat before my apartments; then suddenly I had an access of courage, an increase of will power. I unlocked the door; I rushed in, candle in hand; I kicked open the half ajar inner door of my room, and I cast a frightened glance toward the fireplace. I saw nothing—ah!

What relief! What joy! What deliverance! I walked to and fro in ecstasy. But yet I did not feel entirely reassured. I turned around suddenly sometimes; the darkness in the corners disquieted me.

I slept badly; awakened time after time by imaginary noises. But I did not see It. No, It had disappeared forever.

From that day I have been afraid when alone at night. I feel It there, near me, around me—that vision. It has not appeared to me again. Oh, no! And what matters this anyway, since I do not believe in It, since I know that It does not really exist!

It annoys me nevertheless, because I think of it constantly. One hand was hanging at Its side. Its head was inclined to the left, like that of a man who sleeps. But enough of this. I will dream no more of It.

Still what is this resemblance? Why am I so persistently annoyed with It? Its feet were very near the fire.

It haunts me—a foolish fancy, but a real one. What, It? I know indeed that It does not exist, that It has no being. It lives only in my apprehension, in my fear, in my anguish. But I must dismiss the matter from my mind.

Yes, but I have tried in vain to reason with myself, to take courage. I cannot remain alone at home because It is there. I shall not see It. I know It will not show itself again—that is all over. But It is there, just the same, in my thoughts. It remains invisible, but It is there nevertheless. It is behind the doors, in the closet, under the bed, in all the dark corners, in all the shadows. If I turn my head, if I open the closet, if I cast my light under the bed, if I illuminate the corners and the shadows, It is there no longer, but then I feel It behind me. I turn again, certain, however, that I shall see It, that I shall never see It. It is none the less behind me still.

It is stupid, but yet It is horrible. What would you have? I cannot help myself.

But if there were two at home, I feel—yes, I assuredly feel—that It would be there no longer, for It is there because I am alone—only because I am alone!—Guy de Maupassant.

THOSE RUBIES.

Yes, she was dead at last—Margaret Demorest of Stony Lodge—and the shock of her demise had shaken Bellevue from center to circumference. Heart disease, the doctors said, when she was found one morning with a smile of peace frozen on her stern and withered features. The relatives accepted the verdict with due resignation, following the remains of the "dear departed" to their final resting place amid an ostentatious display of crape and black bordered handkerchiefs.

But when the will was read the excitement of the heirs-at-law rapidly ascended to fever heat. Miss Demorest had retained her eccentricity to the end and woven it into her last will and testament.

With the exception of a few bequests to her servants, the whole of her property, landed and personal, to the amount of $500,000, was to pass into the possession of that one among her kinsfolk who should discover the hiding place of the 13 Demorest rubies.

Should the gems remain undiscovered after the lapse of one year from the date of her death, the estate was to be sold and a home for old maids founded with the proceeds.

"I shall contest the will," said thin lipped Reuben Gray. "It cannot stand."

Mrs. Meredith was Miss Demorest's niece, and Reuben Gray her nephew. The two were brother and sister, and the nearest akin to the dead woman.

Next came Margie Vane, child of the favorite nephew, who was to have been the heir had he not displeased his aunt by marrying, against her will, a girl of obscure parentage—"a pauper," Miss Demorest termed her.

Harold Vane had died, closely followed by his wife, and the one daughter, Margaret, was left alone in the world and utterly penniless.

Mrs. Meredith had taken her—for the old aunt remained obdurate—and she was now serving in the capacity of maid to her beautiful cousin Maude.

Margie Vane was not present at the reading of the will. Mrs. Meredith considered it unnecessary, and Margie herself had not the faintest hope of being remembered kindly by her father's stern old relative.

When, therefore, they returned in anger and disappointment and gave an account of the wording of the will, Margie's hazel eyes opened wide in wonder.

That afternoon and many ensuing afternoons Mrs. Meredith, Maude and Margie walked over to Stony Lodge and wandered fruitlessly about amid the treasures of bric-a-brac, statuary, books and rare old china.

On one of these occasions Margie met Will Demorest, a cousin several times removed of her father's. He was a frank and handsome young fellow, with dark blue eyes and close curling fair hair. His was the genuine Demorest face, the index of a strong, noble character.

By occupation he was an artist in glass blowing, having learned the art in Venice. He had done considerable work for Miss Demorest, with whom he was a prime favorite.

"So you thought you would have a look for the rubies with the rest of us," said Mrs. Meredith, with a sneer, as she found the young glassblower examining the books in the library one morning. "Yet I thought you abhorred mercenary considerations."

"I am not in quest of the gems," Will replied as his blue eyes rested in unmistakable admiration on Margie's fair, sweet face.

"Humph! I hope you don't take me for a lunatic or a fool, Will Demorest," was the scathing rejoinder.

"For neither, I assure you," said Will, with a bow. "Only at present I am more interested in pearls than rubies. Cousin Margie, may I show you the house? I believe I know it more thoroughly than most people."

Margie shyly acquiesced, and the two went off together, leaving Mrs. Meredith and Maude to continue their search.

"Are you anxious to find the rubies also?" asked Will as they paused in the china closet to admire the cut glass.

"I have not even looked for them," answered Margie, with a bright smile.

"Yet you have an equal right with the rest," persisted the young man, watching her face keenly.

"Oh, no, I have not indeed," she said simply. "Papa displeased Aunt Demorest, as you know, and she has never taken the slightest notice of me. This being the case, I should not feel entitled to join in the search for the rubies even if I desired to do so."

"They are magnificent gems," said Will, "and were never set. I saw them just once, and they nearly took my breath away."

"I should like to see them," Margie said musingly, "but, oh, Will, were they any more beautiful than these exquisite cups? Surely that is impossible."

The cups in question were indeed exquisite. Blown of the costliest venetian glass, lily shaped, with curled leaves for saucers, and glowing with rainbow tints, they resembled nothing so much as a bed of gorgeous tropical flowers.

"How lovely! How dainty! How fairy-like!" she exclaimed breathlessly. "See, Will, this one is exactly like an opal with a touch of fire, and here is an amethyst, and here is a glowing emerald."

As she spoke she took the ruby cup into her hand. Will half started forward as if to prevent her, but drew back again with a pale, startled face.

Mrs. Meredith and Maude appeared upon the scene.

"Margie," cried the former, "put down that cup and come along. I should think you would have more pride than to dawdle here all day talking with Will Demorest."

Margie's soft hazel eyes filled with tears as Lawyer Fay entered the room and from under his bushy brows glanced sharply at each of the group.

Margie's hand tightened on the cup, her rosy forefinger pressed a raised stamen in the calyx of the lily bell, when, presto! change! it sank beneath her touch, and her startled eyes gazed straight into a small cavity where glowed a ruby of inestimable value, like a drop of rosy fire.

"Solved!" shouted Lawyer Fay as his eyes also beheld the gems.

Will, very white, shrank back against the wall, while Mrs. Meredith and her daughter pressed closer to Margie and the lawyer.

"The rubies!" grasped the avaricious woman, making a dive for the other cup.

But the lawyer placed himself in her way.

"I beg your pardon," he said. "The discovery is Miss Margie's, and in accordance with the terms of the will of my deceased client she is heiress to the Demorest estate."

Mrs. Meredith grew pale with chagrin, Maude burst into tears, and Reuben Gray, who had heard all from the door, announced his intention of breaking such an unjust will.

"You may try it," was all Lawyer Fay said to the threat.

Will came slowly forward and congratulated Margie on her good fortune.

The disappointed relatives maliciously declare that the whole thing was neither more nor less than an infamous conspiracy between Will Demorest and Lawyer Fay.

But Margie says the property is rightly Will's, as he was the old maid's favorite, and in wedding him she is but giving him back his own.—Waverly Magazine.

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Was the wine used exclusively at the breakfasts, dinners and banquets given by the French people to the Russians. Quarts, $2.50 per bottle, $30 per case; pints, $1.40 per bottle, $32 per case.
GOLDEN AGE
Is the best Champagne produced in this country; it is no cheap Catawba wine charged, but made identically the same as the French wines. Quarts, $1.40 per bottle, $15 per case; pints, 75c. per bottle, $17 per case.
PELEG BRYER & SON,
Sole Agents, Broadway and Spring Street.

YOU CAN GET
Those beautiful, luxurious sofas and chairs, upholstered in hair in the best manner and covered in any material wanted at very low prices.
40 Mill Street. GEO. NASON.

A LARGE LINE OF
Woolen Dresses
For the little folks.

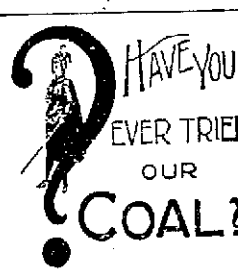


☞Also two large dolls to be given away this year as before. Tickets will be ready Thursday, Dec. 7, at
M. M. LAPPIN'S Wrapper Store.
146 THAMES STREET.

Stop Coughing!!!

Coughing is useful in silencing a tedious speaker; however, in other respects it is thoroughly objectionable. Don't do it! It rasps the tender mucous membrane of your throat and bronchial tubes, and causes an irritation which results in inflammation and often brings on consumption.
The following gentlemen can supply you with a medicine that gives instant relief and effects a cure:

Geo. A. Wood, Cor. Broadway and Collins St.
C. M. Cole, 302 Thames St.,
John F. Holland, 475 Thames St.,
James T. Wright, 22 Washington Sq.,
Hazard, Hazard & Co., 212 Thames St.,
Frank L. Powell, 270 Thames St.,
Downing Brothers, 44 Broadway,
H. N. Hassard & Co., 164 Bellevue Ave.,
Bryer & Curtis, 58 Broadway,
Oliver Wilcox, 72 Broadway,
James A. Eddy, 377 Thames St.,
John M. Popple, 1 Tilley Ave.,
Kaull & Anthony, 891 Thames St.,
S. S. Thompson, 176 Broadway,
J. E. Watson, Jamestown, R. I.
THEY ALL SELL
Dixon's Great Russian Cough Cordial
Do you know what it is? If not, get a bottle and find out.



ABRAM ALLEY, 173 Thames Street.

NOTICE.
My store will remain open all winter and shall keep a full assortment of
WINTER FRUIT,
Oysters, Clams, etc.
WILLIAM CARRY.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF
NOVELTIES
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
At Herrmann's Jewelry Store
209 THAMES STREET.

BLUE POINT OYSTERS
Direct from Oakdale, L. I., for half shell. Also large oysters for frying.
CARRY BROTHERS,
250 THAMES STREET.



We Know It
will cure it
DR. HOUGH'S COUGH AND LUNG BALSAM
is used as directed. Price 35 cents. Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

Stocks for Sale.
5 shares Arctic Ice Co.
25 " Lockout Mountain
Consolidated Co. (Pref. Stock.)
J. H. BARNEY, JR., & CO.,
151 THAMES STREET.

BARGAINS.

28½ lbs. Granulated Sugar,	$1.00
5 lbs. good serviceable Tea (all kinds),	1.00
1 lb. good serviceable Tea (all kinds),	.25
Chicago Exposition grade (all kinds),	.25
(The kind our New York house supplied at Jackson Park.)	
Tomatoes, Corn and Salmon (per can),	.11
Ballentine's Red Label Beer (per doz.),	.75
Whiskey (per gal.),	2.75
Whiskey (per bottle),	.60
Port, Sherry, Angelica, Catawba (per gal.),	1.25
(per bottle),	.30
Brandy for mince pies, etc. (per gal.),	3.25
(per bottle),	.75
New England Rum (per gal.),	1.85
(per bottle),	.50

F. P. Garrettson & Co.,
16 & 20 WASHINGTONS QUARE.

Vote of Thanks.

We hereby extend to the great many friends our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage of the past year and extend to them and all others
A Happy New Year
and also an invitation to everybody to visit us at our office,
187 Thames Street.
PERRY BROTHERS,
Coal Dealers.

CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Straw Mattings,
Rugs, Mats, etc.
Window Shades,
Lace and Muslin Curtains,
Portieres, etc., etc.
Wall Papers,
Mouldings.
Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,
138 THAMES STREET.

LOCAL NOTES

—The flags on the schools are flying today.

—Lieutenant Hall of the Machias is in town.

—Rev. David Baruch has returned from New York.

—Tug Gertrude arrived this morning with barges for New Bedford.

—Mr. John R. Cole of Providence is visiting his son-in-law, Mr. Henry H. Gifford.

—The carrier boys were generously remembered today. They were out bright and early.

—Mrs. Joseph Howland has given $50, and the Misses Woolsey $20, for the Sea Island sufferers.

—Dr. Francis M. Weld, who is quite well known here, died yesterday, after a brief illness, at Jamaica Plains, Mass.

—The Fortune arrived this morning from the Brooklyn navy yard where she went with the New York's torpedo outfit.

—There will be several New Year's dances tonight, including that given by Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F.

—Captain John Waters and Chief Clerk Shea of the postoffice, who have been seriously ill, were able to be about yesterday.

—Simeon Hazard has rented for Mrs. Mary E. Buttrick the premises and the storehouse at 18 Prison street to Horace E. Carlisle.

—The public schools will re-open tomorrow, after their Christmas recess. St. Joseph's parochial school will re-open on Wednesday.

—Miss Gilpin has returned from a week's visit to Providence, and Miss Gertrude Stevens and Miss A. C. Fadden are back from New York.

—Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Douglass and Mrs. R. G. Remsen and family have gone to Lakewood, N. J., to spend New Year's.

—Boatswain H. Hudson, Gunner A. Harman, Carpenter S. C. Bradley and Sailmaker J. T. Bailey have been detached from the Monongahela and placed on waiting orders.

—The repairs to the boiler and machinery of the Old Colony repair shop has been completed and the shop will resume work tomorrow, today being, as usual, observed as a holiday.

—Mr. William Leavitt, the artist, who has been quite ill for some time, is able to be out. Mr. Leavitt recently returned from Europe, where he went on his wedding trip. His wife died abroad.

—District Deputy Grand Master Workman George H. Popple of this city will install the officers of Rhode Island Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Providence, at its next meeting.

—There was a very large attendance at the Salem Baptist Church last evening, at the meeting to watch the old year out and the new year in. The services were conducted by Rev. H. N. Jeter, assisted by Rev. M. S. Bowes.

—A board composed of Commander T. F. Jewell, Lieutenant Commander A. Dunlap, and Lieutenant Stokely Morgan, has been appointed to examine candidates at the Washington navy yard, for appointment as electricians.

—Today is observed as fast day by the Baptist churches. Prayer meetings are held at the First Church at 10:45 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M. and at the Central Church, at 10:30 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. At some of the churches services may be continued through the week.

—Rev. W. F. Arrington preached his farewell sermon at the First Baptist Church yesterday morning. His text was from II Cor. vi: 11: "O! ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you; our heart is enlarged;" Paul's last words to the church at Corinth. Rev. Mr. Arrington left today, to join his wife in Salem, Mass.

—The cheap prices and a good company drew good-sized audiences to the Opera House last week, at the performances of the Thomas E. Shea repertory company, which, like many other companies which have played in this city, found Newport a better theatrical town than many larger cities, because Newport shows much less the effects of the financial depression than do large and prosperous business cities.

—In the probate court this morning letters of administration on the estate of Sylvester G. Carr were granted to William H. Boone, and the administrator's first account and prayer for distribution of the estate of Charles H. Langley, the first and final account of the executor of the estate of Patrick Logan, and the administrator's final account, showing distribution of the estate of Stephen L. Parkes, were continued to January 23, according to law.

—The newly-elected officers of Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5, G. A. R., will be installed on Wednesday evening by Assistant Mustering Officer Robert W. Chappell, and those of General G. K. Warren Post, No. 21, on Thursday evening, January 11, by Assistant Mustering Officer Joseph F. Means. The officers of Malbone Lodge, New England Order of Protection, will be installed on Wednesday evening, January 17.

—A vocal quartette, to be known as the Mendelssohn Quartette, has been formed, consisting of Mrs. H. M. Spooner, soprano; Miss Ella K. Martland, alto; Mr. Harold Luther, tenor; and Mr. H. M. Spooner, base; with Mrs. Thomas Freeborne as accompanist. The quartette has been singing for some time past at the Central Baptist Church, and its artistic rendering of music from the best-known composers gives promise of a successful future.

—Martha Hatfield, not yet fourteen years of age, stole a watch on September 30 from Lottie Henderson, but was not arrested until last night. For some time she has been in Boston, as an inmate of a home in charge of the Salvation Army, but not liking the restraints there imposed she returned here, where her father resides. She pleaded guilty this morning before Judge Baker, and was sentenced to the Oaklawn School for Girls, at Cranston, during her minority.

—On the arrival of steamer Pilgrim at New York Saturday morning, stateroom 55 was found without an occupant, but with a coat, vest, shirt, satchel, shoe, rubber, and other articles of wearing apparel, evidently the property of A. H. Howland, civil engineer of Boston. It was learned in Boston that Mr. Howland was forty-one years of age, married and subject to attacks of vertigo. It is supposed that during one of these attacks he rushed out of his stateroom to get fresh air, and fell overboard.

—Mrs. Lydia Mountford, who was to give three lectures on ancient scenery, especially that of the Holy Land, at the Opera House on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, was compelled to cancel her engagement without opening the house, a very small number of subscribers having been secured. Mrs. Mountford gave these lectures in New Bedford to audiences that were delighted, but whose size left the box office statement several hundred dollars on the wrong side. In Providence and other large cities where the lectures have been given they have uniformly given satisfaction.

—The snowstorm which began Saturday afternoon had changed into a drizzle by night, and rendered the streets decidedly unpleasant for pedestrians. It was the third time in four weeks that the shop keepers have had the worst weather and walking of the week for their Saturday night trade. A majority of the abutters neglected to shovel the snow from their sidewalks early in the evening, when it was easily removable, and in consequence the walking was rather slippery yesterday, a light fall of snow in the morning and the colder weather adding to the unpleasant condition of affairs.

—At a recent meeting of the executive committee, who have charge of the special evangelistic services to be held in this city the following committees were appointed: On music—Rev. R. W. Wallace, George Nason, C. M. Cole; on advertising—Rev. H. B. Cady, B. W. Gillett, W. P. Buffum; on entertainments—E. P. Allan, Rev. J. M. Craig, George W. Swinborne; on collections—E. P. Allan, Rev. W. Randolph, D. D., Rev. H. M. Bowes; on place of meeting—F. S. Barker, T. Fred Kaull, P. W. Townsend. W. P. Buffum was elected treasurer and C. G. Polleys will have charge of the ushering. The whole executive committee will compose the finance committee. The next meeting of the committee will be held on Friday next at 4 P. M.

MIDDLETOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Mr. William Peckham, son of James T. Peckham, while passing through the farm of Daniel Carter yesterday, accompanied by his dog, a large Newfoundland, was bitten in the knee by Mr. Carter's dog, while trying to prevent a battle between the two animals. The wound was quickly attended to.

It is suggested by the farmers in general that the town council should immediately take steps to put a stop to the chicken thieving which has been carried on so extensively throughout the town for the past few months. It is suggested that a suitable reward be offered for the apprehension and conviction of the thieves, and several farmers have offered to contribute to the fund.

Miss Minnie Brown, daughter of Mr. A. A. Brown, will leave tomorrow for a few days' visit to relatives in Providence.

The ladies social of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet at the parsonage, with Rev. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Allen, on Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Mr. Frank T. Peckham, while putting the harness on his horse, preparatory to going to the city, yesterday, slipped on the ice and badly strained his back, and was unable to attend to his business.

The West Side Agricultural Debating Society will hold another public debate, in the Oliphant schoolhouse, tonight, at 7 o'clock. The subject for discussion will be: "Which Works the Harder, the Farmer or his Wife?"

Although the sleighing was very poor yesterday a few sleighs were seen on the roads.

The attendance at the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday was small, not nearly half of the usual number being present.

Rev. Mr. Whittemore officiated at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel yesterday. The attendance was small, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

There will be no guild meeting this week.

Mrs. Richard Horsa is ill at the home of her mother, Mrs. A. C. Sherman, on Bailey avenue.

Mrs. Eugene Shurtevant left for Providence today.

Mrs. Christopher Peckham is entertaining today.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

MAYOR FEARING.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

are taken up in some cases, and the fire alarm wires have to be cut to allow the passage underneath of the house. Even though required by their permit to have them at once put together, for a space a portion of the city is exposed to danger from fire. They block for days and nights thoroughfares on which they are being moved, a fact, owing to the detour necessary to be made, which might some time prove a fatal delay for the engines and firemen called to a fire. I suggest your passing such an ordinance as will forbid in the future the passage or removal through the public streets of Newport, of any building of greater width in the widest part than the distance from curb to curb of the narrowest street it must pass through, or a height greater than can pass through or under the trees on each side without damage, and the placing of the power to grant permission to make removals in the hands of your board of aldermen.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The rank and file of the fire department under the ordinance passed December 5, 1893, are elected to serve during good behavior. Not being liable to be turned out at the beginning of each year, they ought to take more interest in the department. Under such circumstances, the fire department should be, under a proper supervision of the chief and board of firewards, in as good condition for service as any body of call men can be. The best fire service can only come from a fully paid body of men drilled in the quickest method of answering alarms and of extinguishing fire upon their arrival, and they should be engaged in that work alone. As long as the present method of electing a chief and one member of the board of firewards every twelve months continues, the service can never be made what it ought to be. The election of a chief for so short a period makes it possible at any time for a totally incompetent man to be elected. Such a man might in his year of service, through his incapacity, cause great damage to the city, and loss of reputation to the department. The present manner of election by the City Council is perfectly proper. The term of office, though, should be during good behavior. It seems to me that some action taken immediately by your committee on fire department on the line of the following suggestions would be greatly conducive to an easier feeling as regards the danger from fire, and towards increasing the efficiency of your fire department.

The horses owned by the department should be used for fire purposes alone. Your board of firewards say in regard to this matter: "You can readily see what poor condition they are in for quick service, if, while watering the streets or worn out with such work, an alarm from a distant box should come in. The best arrangement we can make, and the street commissioner helps us all he can, is to have one hose reel ready at all times to respond at the outset. This gives two streams. With the seven horses and the truck horses in the houses, we should have fourteen streams, and ladders to use with them. The efficiency of the department would be greatly increased by the addition of a new steam fire engine and hose reel, said engine and reel to be situated somewhere in the southern part of the city, thus answering the demands for more protection presented to your honorable body by the residents in that section last year. The fact that your department possesses but one serviceable hook and ladder truck makes is exceptionally weak. If, while the truck was at a fire in the lower end of the city, a fire should break out in any of the public schools, and any lives should be lost for lack of ladders to reach the children, the city alone would be to blame. The purchase of a new hook and ladder truck would give one to each half of the city, making such a contingency almost an impossibility. At least fifteen hundred feet of new hose should be purchased annually.

The number of hydrants in the city should be increased. The water would cost the city no more. The saving in wear and tear in handling hose, and the greater pressure obtainable by handling short lengths of hose, should justify the cost of each new hydrant put in.

Two new fire alarm boxes should be put in, covering the Ochre Point district. New boxes should be added each year, until the fire alarms are close enough together to insure the quickest service and least possible loss of time in sending an alarm.

I would further recommend that the upstairs of No. 1's engine house in Mill street be partitioned off and finished, thus giving the members a proper sitting and meeting room. At present they are forced to use the cellar for that purpose.

POLICE.

The ordinances virtually give the mayor control of the police department. That being the case, I shall endeavor to make it as efficient as possible. There is much to be done, however, by your honorable body to aid and increase that efficiency. The police department of Newport can never reach that degree of discipline or efficiency which ought to be the standard of all such departments, under the present ordinances relating to the police department. So long as the office of chief is made the football of politics, so long will the force be poorly disciplined and more or less inefficient. The office should be held during good behavior. No man should be elected to it without having had a certain number of years' experience on this or some other police force. There should be a fixed age at which retirement should be compulsory. The enactment by the legislature of a law permitting the city of Newport to create a fund for the pensioning of policemen and firemen, disabled in the discharge of their duty, and for pensioning them on their arrival at a certain age limit, would make this possible. Such a fund to be entirely just should also provide for the payment of a certain sum to members of the highway department, while incapacitated from work through any injury incurred while in the city's employ. Your police force has nearly seventy-seven miles of streets to cover. Their number is so small that the beats necessarily are large. The permanent force should be increased. There should be a substation at each end of the city, in charge of a sergeant, the present police station being headquarters. This would divide the city into three sections, lighten the work of the men, and be conducive of much better service. Under the present state of affairs each beat is for a time entirely unpatrolled, as it is the custom for the officer on watch to start to meet his relief at the same hour that his relief is leaving the police station.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

It would, I think, be for the best interests of the city if the term of office of the board of health were arranged in the same way as that of the park commission. At the World's Fair, during the past summer, it was once more demonstrated that cremation was the most sensible and efficient manner of disposing of all garbage. The refuse, garbage and night soil of the entire Fair, with its hundreds of thousands of visitors daily, was disposed of by this method. Each day we continue the present method we acknowledge ourselves to be behind the times. The present contract for the removal of city offal has some time to run. Before its expiration let us guard against further pollution of our shores by deciding upon some feasible means of cremation. Let us have such a cremator ready to work at the expiration of the present contract.

CITY WATER.

The agitation for lower water rates culminated last summer in a contract between the City Council and the Newport Water Works, made under legislative authority, by virtue of which, during the next ten years, our fellow-citizens will have water for some domestic purposes at a less price than they were in the habit of paying. Many of our citizens think the reduction was not as great as it should have been. Whether or not the contract is binding on our citizens, so as to prevent a further agitation of the subject, is a purely legal question on which I forbear to express an opinion. I am inclined to think that the water works company is doing its best to comply with the public demand for an increase and purification of the water supply.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Public sentiment in this country, and especially in New England, is strongly in favor of a moral and orderly observance of Sunday. It is opposed to the transaction of the usual business of the week on that day, and to avocations which tend to disturb divine worship. But the law which exempts from punishment those who exercise works of necessity or charity on Sunday should receive a construction befitting a watering place like Newport at the end of the nineteenth century.

CONCLUSION.

In closing I must ask you to be liberal in your estimates for our public schools. They are of great general good, and this year will need more money to carry them on than last, as they have the new Townsend Industrial School to provide for.

I have no doubt omitted several subjects that may seem to many of great importance, to this address. In such a document it cannot be otherwise. Believe me, however, there is no subject connected with the welfare of Newport which will not receive my most hearty support.

DANIEL B. FEARING,
Mayor.

After the reading the two boards separated. When the aldermen were called to order in their own chamber, Alderman Tilley nominated Alderman F. M. Hammett as president. Alderman Boyle nominated Mr. Stevens, who declined, and he then nominated Alderman Openshaw, who followed suit. On motion of Alderman Boyle Alderman Hammett was then unanimously elected president of the board, and thanked the members for the honor conferred. The rules of order of last year were adopted, and the board adjourned, to meet at 7:30 P. M.

The common council was called to order by Councilman Stoddard of the First ward. Councilman Carr, who acted as spokesmen for the Republican members, nominated Councilman Comstock for president; and Councilman O'Neill, who performed a similar duty for the Democrats, named Councilman Sweeney for the position. The ballot stood: Comstock, 9; Sweeney, 6. Mr. Comstock then took the chair, thanking the members for the trust imposed on him. Mr. Sweeney also returned thanks to his supporters.

The salary of the clerk of the council was fixed at $150, and T. B. Congdon was re-elected, receiving 9 votes, to 6 for T. F. Hannigan.

The salary of the messenger of the council was fixed at $50, and the president re-appointed Officer W. P. Denman to the position. The rules of order of last year were adopted, and, at 12:20 o'clock, the council was adjourned.

Among those who filled all the space from which the simple ceremonies of the inauguration could be witnessed were Mrs. Fearing and a number of friends, ex-Mayor Sloeum, Superintendent of Schools Baker, and a number of former members of the council.

The members of the present council are Mayor Fearing, Aldermen B. H. Stevens, Ward 1; A. A. Tilley, Ward 2; F. M. Hammett, Ward 3; James Openshaw, Ward 4; P. J. Boyle, Ward 5; Councilmen T. J. Stoddard, W. P. Carr, R. P. Hamilton, Ward 1; J. H. Comstock, B. F. Tanner, F. S. Barker, Ward 2; W. C. Townsend, Godfrey Moffitt, G. H. Wilbar, Ward 3; R. J. Sweeney, W. A. Cottrell, W. H. Young, Ward 4; J. E. O'Neill, F. J. Hughes, M. P. Vaughan, Ward 5

Old Company's Lehigh,
Susquehanna,
Lykens Valley and
Wilkesbarre Coal
Well prepared for family use.
PINNIGER & MANCHESTER
341 THAMES STREET.

Dinner Sets.
A NEW STYLE OF
DECORATED CHINA DINNER SETS
Of 140 pieces
For $25.00
Just opened.
ERASTUS P. ALLAN.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN,
WM. H. BOONE, AGENT.
Franklin,
Lykens Valley,
Lorberry,
Red Ash,
Also a fine quality of
White Ash Coals.
Office, - - Bowen's Wharf.

NEW BOOKS.
STAMP ALBUM,
Revised edition. Now ready.
Riverside edition of Thoreau, Lowell and Whittier.
Letters of Walter Scott.
Gibbon's Roman Empire.
Napier's Peninsular War.
Abraham Lincoln
(Am. Statesman Series).
Hammett's Bookstore,
202 THAMES STREET.

Holiday Goods.
A fine line of Calendars.
Prang's Art Pictures, unframed, or will frame them at short notice.
The new edition Prayer Books and Hymnals. Pocketbooks, Cardcases and Portfolios.
JUST ISSUED,
Balzac's The Village Rector,
Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley.
Noyes's Dictionary Holder reduced from $5 to $3 for a short time only.
GEORGE H. CARR,
172 THAMES STREET.

New York Sunday Papers.
All the New York Sunday papers will arrive at 8:45 tomorrow morning, Sunday, December 31. Don't forget the first place in the city to get them is at the
FRANKLIN NEWS DEPOT,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE
Leave your order for papers to be delivered.

REAL ESTATE.
For Sale Cheap.
A Tract of Land of about 86,000 feet on Thurston and Bedlow Aves.
will sell all in one piece or in lots to suit purchasers. Only a small payment required, balance on mortgage. Apply to William Thurston, 40 Broadway.

JAMESTOWN
REAL ESTATE
Furnished cottages to rent for the season.
Cottages, Boarding-houses, Farms and building sites for sale, in the village and at Dumplings.
Charles T. Knowles,
BAY VIEW HOUSE,
JAMESTOWN, R. I.

JAMESTOWN COAL AND GRAIN.
Stove, Chestnut and soft coal. Hay, Straw and Grain. Coal delivered.
J. A. SAUNDERS, West Ferry.

Newport Illuminating Company.
LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER.
Electric Radiators, Coffee and Toast Station, Ovens, Sad Irons, Broilers, Toasters, etc., etc., etc.
MOTORS in all sizes.
Stores, offices and residences wired and lighted by Incandescent Electric Light at reasonable rates.
Call and see our
New Line of Electric and Gas Shades
in all colors and designs.
449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

The Bee Hive
With a fixed determination to carry over any
CLOAKS
from one season to another have this day
Cut the PRICES nearly in two
or in other words offer every garment in our store at about half price.
We consider it useless to mention prices as the goods must be seen to get a proper conception of the tremendous bargains offered.
The Bee Hive